THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 72. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Policy of Von Beust.

Rochefort and Cluseret.

Burning of the Strasburg Cathedral

M. Guizot on the War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

STRASBURG MINSTER.

The Grand Cathedral in Flames.

A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing from before Strasburg, August 25, says:—

"The Minster burns!" was at length our sorrowing conviction, as towards 2 o'clock A. M. we turned from the sight of the flames, as if stunned by a heavy blow, and walked slowly homewards in silence. No sound escaped us, each was possessed by a grief as for the loss of a personal friend, the faithful and revered of many long years, and was bewildered as if his higher thoughts sought vainly their long-accustomed resting place! The sleep into which one sank at last from sheer exhaustion was no shelter from those words of woe. In the watches of the night "The Minster burns!" sounded in the ear, and the first waking thoughts found no other utterance than, again, "The Minster burns!"

But to my story. We had been informed that the cannonading was to-day to be increased in force, and to begin at a late hour from the east and south. It was after 9 o'clock, when, once more on our way to the Mundolsheimer Hohe, we found some difficulty in the darkness in avoiding the trains of wagons carrying huge trees and munitions to the fortress, a difficulty to which these in turn must have been subject from a strong body of Uhlans which they encountered. At length we stood on the ridge of the hill, near the bench erected there for the Grand Duke of Baden. The ruins of yesterday were glowing and smoking still. It was 10 o'clock when the signal-fires on our side sent up their flames at regular intervals.

The Thomaskirche in the city stood out from the flames behind it as from a background of gold. On the ramparts a fire was kindled, probably a barrel of pitch, by the light of which men were working at the defenses. A concentrated but changing light showed a large building, probably a lazaretto. In the distance we saw the flash of guns, like summer lightning, and—such is man!—having come here to see the continuation of this spectacle of horror, we grew impatient as 10 and 11 o'clock struck and all was yet calm and silent. Some of our party retired homewards. "There will be nothing to see to-night," it was said; and many believed that the commandant must have sent a flag of truce, bearing, perhaps, the surrender of the city.

The night was growing very cold. Towards the west a vigorous cannonading began, which was answered from the fortress. Shells rose in the air, falling on to the ashes of yesterday's fires, and kindling fresh ones. But these flames—streaming high into the air—they must come from a lofty building. It is the nave of the Minster! Hither and thither fly speculations, doubts, hopes, assurances. The broad and heavy cloud of smoke prevents all certainty. One maintains that the Minster is distinctly visible to the right of the great fire; another with equal energy that he can see it on the left. The officers of higher rank are assembling on our hill. The Grand Duke stands speechless and motionless, with intense gaze fixed upon the mighty flames, whose merciless tongues stream ever higher and wider and brighter into the air. What must have been his feelings at such a moment? Furious, and yet more furious, grow the crack and roar of the batteries, their boom accompanied by a hissing noise, and producing a strange and heart-stirring sound. The fires and the firing seemed ceaseless, but ever and again arose the doubt whether indeed the Minster was on fire. At length all hope is at an end. The flame is already licking up the side of the tower. A throb of pain thrills through every heart, as we look at each other in dead silence. The expression of each face is to be read but too easily in the far-shining light of the flames, clear almost as that of day. The thunder of the artillery is ceaseless; rockets fly hither and thither; what keeps us here? The deep inward excitement and the ever increasing cold of the night urge a return homewards, but to stir from the spot is impossible. From a tree near us owls fly forth and flit hooting over the vineyards. What a cry of mourning will arise from the days to come, sounding onward through all history, over the work of this night! Presently an ordnance officer brings word that hand grenades are falling in our immediate neighborhood, and we turn toward our quarters. With heavy hearts we parted from our companions; the feeling that we must remain together, together bear this new sorrow, possessed each mind; but at last we were compelled to separate. What a spectacle will be that Minster—in ruins! How melancholy, beyond power of words to picture, the coming entry into Strasburg! The reunion of Alsace with the German Fatherland, accompanied as it is with difficulties of no common kind, and needing for their conquest the utmost care and caution, will be rendered incalculably more difficult by the destruction of this Minster, and that this great event, this great restitution of the booty of well nigh two hundred years, should bear so black a mark as the sacrifice of such a building is horrible to think upon.

Afternoon—I have just returned from the Mundolsheimer Hohe. At the first glance I drew freer breath. There lay Strasburg with its various burning ruins; but the Minster stood yet uninjured, the tower yet rose bravely aloft out into the sky! My joy was of short duration. Through a good telescope it is plainly to be seen that the nave of the church is totally destroyed. How wide-spread and complete may be the destruction is not to be seen from my position; perhaps it is not even calculable in Strasburg itself. Thus the fearful fact to which one has so resolutely refused belief is clear as the daylight which reveals it. Into what insignificance sinks now the destruction of a hop-store, of barracks, of much hay and straw, and of the Hospital for Foundlings! All these time and money may replace; but the Minster!

The fire is beginning again. By day it looks less awful than in the darkness of the night. And it is by night that men are lying in wait to slay and to send fire into the dwellings of their fellow-mortals. And we rave of civilization. Thinking is dangerous work at this crisis. We are at war, at war for a German town. The autumn sun casts a brilliant yellow light over the town and the clouds of smoke, making them shine as though they were of gold. What new ruins will it rise upon to-morrow?

ROCHEFORT.

The "Marseillaise" and General Cluseret.

The London *Daily News* says:—

The *Marseillaise* has reappeared, but under unfortunate auspices. At the head of its leading column appears the following letter from its former editor:—

To the Citizen Paschal Grousset—My Dear Friend:—You will understand that, as long as I am in the Provisional Government, I can take no part in the editing of the *Marseillaise*. Will you arrange with your colleagues to bring out the journal, and then you can go on with your polemics under the flag with which we fought together?

Ever yours, H. ROCHEFORT.

The *Marseillaise*, under its new editorship, proceeds to say that it has no confidence in any member of the Provisional Government except M. Rochefort, the only one of them really elected by the people. General Cluseret, who, when expelled from France by the Emperor, delighted to call himself an American citizen, has now come back in the character of a Frenchman, announces himself a leading contributor to the *Marseillaise*, and begins by an onslaught on M. Rochefort's colleagues, M. Gambetta and M. de Keratry, both of whom he brands as Orleanists.

The following letter appears in this evening's *Moniteur*:—

PARIS, Sept. 8.—At a moment when all opinions disarm, and when all citizens unite against the enemy, an odious article headed "Reaction," signed by General Cluseret, which is a positive appeal to civil war, has appeared in the *Marseillaise*. Allow me to remind the public that I have now nothing to do with that journal. Accept, etc.,

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

It therefore comes to this—that the "Marseillaise," which entirely owed its celebrity to M. Rochefort, is—notwithstanding the declarations of his old friend, M. Paschal Grousset, the editor, that he is the one member of the Provisional Government worthy of trust—repudiated by him altogether. How it is now to "get along" is a question which General Cluseret, fresh from New York, must find embarrassing.

THE FRENCH ERRORS.

M. Guizot on the War.

The *Daily News* publishes the following translation of a letter received from M. Guizot by an English friend in this country:—

VAL RICHER.

MY DEAR ——: If we were only beginning this unhappy war, I would tell you frankly what I think of its evil origin and its lamentable errors; and I am sure that a large majority of the French nation thinks as I do about it. But we are not beginning the war. The opinion of the French nation on the main points of the question is unchanged, but no one thinks about them now, and, indeed, we cannot and ought not to think about them. For the present we ought to occupy ourselves—and, in fact, we do occupy ourselves—with war, and war only. We are engrossed by it, not only because of the unexpected reverses which we have experienced, but also, and above all, because of the designs which the Prussians manifest and the character which they have stamped upon this war. On their part it is manifestly a war of ambition and for the sake of conquest. They proclaim loudly that they intend to take back Alsace and Lorraine, provinces which have been ours for two centuries, and which we have held through all the political vicissitudes and chances of war. The Prussians do even more than this; although they occupy these provinces very partially and only temporarily, they already presume to exercise the rights of sovereignty over them. They have issued a decree in Lorraine abolishing our laws of conscription and recruiting for the army. Ask the first honest German whom you meet if this is not one of those acts of victorious ambition which pledges a nation to a struggle indefinitely prolonged, a struggle which can only be terminated by one of those disasters that a nation never accepts; one that if it experiences it never forgives. Be sure, my dear ——, that France will never accept the character and consequences which Prussia desires to give to the war. Because of our first reverses we have our national honor to preserve, and because of the claims of Prussia we have to defend and keep our national territory. We will maintain these two causes at any price, and to the very end. And let me tell you, and that without presumption, that being so resolute as we are, we are not seriously uneasy as to the result of this struggle. At the very beginning the Prussians made an immense effort; there is another yet to be made; it is on our part, and it has, as yet, scarcely begun. We are greatly to blame that we were not better prepared at first, but with all our shortcomings we have seen what our troops are worth, and this will be seen and felt more and more as time goes on. We are superior to the Prussians in men, money, and territory, and we will equal them in perseverance; even should they persevere, as they will need to do if their projects are to have any chance of success. The age is with us, and we will not fail the age.

This, my dear ——, I tell you in all frankness and sincerity, is the actual condition of facts and of men's minds in France. I am very anxious that it should be known in England, and that there should be no mistake there as to our national sentiments and the possibilities of the future. I devoted my whole political life to creating and maintaining bonds of friendship and unfettered alliance between France and England. I thought, and I still think, that this alliance is a pledge of the moral honor of the two nations, of their material prosperity, and of the progress of civilization throughout the world. I can recall the sorrow and apprehension which I felt in 1857 when I thought that the power of England was endangered by the great Indian mutiny. I remember also that the sentiments of France at the time were in complete harmony with my own. It is therefore with sorrow, not unmixed with surprise, that I now see many Englishmen so openly hostile to France. This is a very long letter, my dear ——, and I have still much to say to you; but I must now conclude, and am always most heartily yours,

GUIZOT.

ENGLAND.

Indifference of English Ministers to the Crisis—England Has No Foreign Policy—A Prime Minister's Amusements in War Times.

The London *Times* says:—The Ministers, it may be, enter into the pleasure of "standing on the shore and seeing ships tossed on the sea," or of "being in a castle and witnessing a battle and the adventures thereof below." To all appearance they contemplate the crash of empires and the fall of thrones with a feeling of rural security. We hear of them enjoying the sea breezes of the Channel, or staying at Highland residences, or visiting friends in the country. It would have been imagined that there was matter enough for a Cabinet Council in the news of every week. One would have supposed that men in a responsible position at such times could not have sought too many opportunities for interchanging ideas on the great events they may any day have to deal with. But they seem quite content to leave us in the hands of a provisional government of under secretaries and private secretaries. When the hour for mediation arrives, there will be only time for a brief conversation and a hurried journey to Balmoral. No one thinks it worth while to be on the spot in order to be in readiness for any contingency. The Ministers, sir, as we all know, possess the confidence of the country, and the country will doubtless be encouraged by the philosophical calm of the Ministry. It is true the Germans are protesting with increasing vehemence against our interpretation of neutrality, and declare that the duties of a neutral government are not fulfilled by tying our hands with ineffectual laws, and then proclaiming that the law will not allow us to act. But the ministry think they have no more urgent duties to attend to than press on them in ordinary autumns, and the country will, of course, be reassured. One advantage we certainly gain: there is no danger of our active interference in foreign quarrels. It seems, indeed, from a telegram you published yesterday, that the Government have not been wholly inactive. They have actually obtained an engagement from Greece to abstain from throwing her immense force into the contest. It is understood, moreover, that they have made an agreement with other powers not to join in the struggle, without mutual explanations. It is evident they think there will be abundant leisure for such explanations. The armies of Prussia or the republicans of Paris will hold their hands while Ministers are returning from the Highlands, the South Coast, or their country residences.

No Foreign Policy.

The truth is, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we have no foreign policy, and in this respect we stand almost, if not entirely, alone among all the nations on earth. A great nation with a small policy soon ceases to be great, and a nation with no policy ceases practically to be a nation at all. England may become a Cresus among nations by sacrificing everything to rigid economy, but she will find she has only bartered her name for money, and that the latter gives her no power without the former. In the Europe of the future there must be in the course of a very few years a considerable readjustment of the balance of power. If we wish to have any voice in the questions which either will arise or await solution—and some of these, such as the Eastern question, as it is called, are of vital importance to our interests—we should, at all events, retain such a position as will enable us to secure ourselves against the consequences of the ambition of other nations who have higher aims than those of the counting-house. Rich and respectable we certainly are, but powerful we certainly are not, either for offense or for defense.

A Prime Minister's Amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone visited the Workmen's International Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, September 9. The Premier was presented with a plough made by Mr. Johnson, of Castle Blayney, and with an "Ulster coat," or, as it is henceforth to be called a "Gladstone" coat, made of Irish frieze. The *Advertiser* states that on the invitation of the representative of Messrs. Dunville & Co., the right honorable gentleman was induced to taste their Irish whisky. After having spent two hours in the building, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left, expressing themselves highly pleased at their visit, and promising to pay a second one before the Exhibition closes.

A MONARCH'S DECLINE.

Diary of an Officer who was with Napoleon.

A Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The following are the entries in the diary of a French officer who was with Napoleon from Paris to Libramont, and arrived the day before yesterday at Dinant:—July 24, departure of the Emperor. July 25, arrived at Nancy; triumphal entry. July 26, left Nancy. July 27, Pont-a-Mousson. July 28 to Aug. 14, sojourn at Metz. Aug. 14, Longeville; battle; bomb struck headquarters; one colonel and ten men killed. Aug. 15, Gravelotte; battle on 16th Aug. 16, from Longeville to Verdun, fifty-six kilometres in one day. Aug. 17 to 20, Chalons. Aug. 21 to 23, Courcelles. Aug. 24 to 28, Rethel, Bethonville, Tourteron. Aug. 28, Le Chene; cavalry engagement; ten men killed. Aug. 29, Stone; village of twenty houses; Emperor lodged in a cabin. Aug. 30, Mouzon; battle; Emperor breakfasts in a farm-house; setting out in the evening; travelling all night; Carignan; arrival at Sedan at 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 1, Sedan; engagement at 4 A. M.; bombardment of town at 9½ A. M.; bomb falls upon the bridge and bursts not far from the Emperor; General de Courson de Villeneuve thrown off his horse; Prince de la Moskwa slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell; McMahon wounded by the splinter of a shell; the Emperor meeting him, asks, "Is it serious?" "No;" in the evening parliamentary capitulation, suspension of arms. Sept. 2, the Emperor goes to the castle of Bellevue, at six kilometres from Sedan; interview: Emperor, Bismarck, and Prince Royal; the King of Prussia arrives later and remains only five minutes; the Emperor engages only his person, he constitutes himself prisoner, and spends the night at Bellevue. Sept. 3, departure from Bellevue at 6½ o'clock; the Emperor defiles with his suite before the front of the Prussian army, after having made the tour of Sedan; under pretext of being blocked by cars, stoppage in every village; there, before the Emperor, pass the transports of the French artillery. What humiliations! September 5, arrival at Bouillon. It appears to me that we are made to defile twice before the same soldiers. September 4, departure from Bouillon at 6½ o'clock. At 10 o'clock A. M., arrival at Libramont. The Emperor sees the Belgian cannon, and asks to have their mechanism explained to him, the same as that of the Belgian rifle. His physiognomy betrays no emotion. We leave the Emperor to go to-morrow to Halma, and from thence to Dinaut. September 6, at 10 o'clock, arrived at Dinant. Good reception."

AUSTRIA.

Count von Beust's Policy—Important Speech of M. Klaczko.

Vienna Correspondence Paris Monde.

The policy of Count de Beust is at present assuming a somewhat clearer appearance. The Cabinet of Francis Joseph now ventures almost openly on three declarations:—1. Italy shall not enter Rome; 2. The Eastern question shall remain in *statu quo*, by virtue of an agreement between the Emperors of Austria and Russia; 3. Prussia, victorious, shall not take either Alsace, or Lorraine, or Wurtemburg, or Bavaria; otherwise Austria and Hungary will draw the sword. Much more, M. Klaczko, Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Deputy to the Diet of Lemberg, has had the courage to pronounce in public, two days ago, in the midst of the applause of the assembly, an emphatic eulogy on France, that noble nation, the protectress of Catholicism, the mother of civilization, and to say that Austria must necessarily arrest Prussia in her conquests, so as to prevent Central Euorpe from falling under the yoke of the savage bears of Germany (*sic*). This speech produced a great sensation both at Vienn and in Galicia, for M. Klaczko is well known to b as it were the right arm of our Chancellor. *Qu potest capere, capiat.* It is true that when one is o the point of having 800,000 men under arms, fear is no longer allowable.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the New Minister—A Sketch of his Career.

After repeated rumors that the Government had long been dissatisfied with the course of Mr. Motley as Minister to England, the name of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was finally sent by President Grant to the Senate as his successor, on the 14th of July last. Mr. Motley's friends made an earnest effort in the Senate to defeat the confirmation of his successor, but failed. Mr. Frelinghuysen, however, declined the appointment, his letter to the President being withheld from the public for some weeks. Since it has been made public the air has been full of rumors as to who would next be tendered the most responsible of our diplomatic posts, but it was not until this morning that the President's definite intention was made known. A reliable Washington despatch published elsewhere announces that the President has tendered the position to Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and that the latter has signified his acceptance of it.

Oliver P. Morton was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 4th of August, 1823, and is therefore in his forty-eighth year at present. He was placed under the care of a grandmother and two aunts in Ohio, in consequence of the early death of his parents, and served for a while with his brother at the hatter's trade. At the age of fourteen he entered the Wayne County Seminary, being described as being at that time "a timid and rather verdant-looking youth, too shy to bear, with head erect, a master's look." He subsequently entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he showed great proficiency in his studies, especially in forensic exercises. He left college however, without graduating, and returning to Indiana, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, soon attaining a position among the first lawyers of the State.

In 1852, he was elected a Circuit Court Judge, as a Democrat; but when, in 1854, the Democratic party repealed the Missouri compromise and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Morton, who had been known as a Free-soil Democrat, abandoned his old party and aided in forming the Republican party, of which he was from the first one of the acknowledged leaders in Indiana. In 1856, he received the Republican nomination for Governor of his native State, but was defeated, after a vigorous canvass, by about 5000 votes. When the vital struggle of 1860 approached, the Republicans of Indiana put forward an unusually strong State ticket, with the name of Henry S. Lane for Governor, and that of Oliver P. Morten for Lieutenant-Governor. This ticket was triumphantly elected, and in January, 1861, in accordance with the previous understanding, Lane was elected to the United States Senate and Morton was duly inaugurated as Governor of the State. His position, like that of all the Governors of the loyal States, was one of extreme difficulty, but he devoted himself with untiring energy to the task of upholding the administration of President Lincoln in the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion. He was among the most zealous and proficient of the celebrated "War Governors," and by a never-ceasing anxiety to promote the comfort of the Indiana volunteers, justly became a great favorite in the camp and field. He likewise enjoyed the entire confidence of the President during this critical period of our history.

In 1862 the Democratic party carried the State election in Indiana, but Governor Morton's term was for four years, and the country was not deprived of his sterling services. The Democratic majority of the Legislature which was in session in the winter of 1862-63, having insolently refused to accept Governor Morton's message on the state of the country and its requirements, then drew up a bill in caucus, which was designed to strip him of all his military power and lodge it in the hands of four Democratic State officers, but this scheme was foiled by the withdrawal of the Republican members, leaving the Legislature without a quorum after the bill had been engrossed ready for its final passage.

In October, 1864, Mr. Morton was re-elected Governor of Indiana by a majority of 22,000 votes, and continued in the active discharge of the duties of this office for another year. In the summer of 1865, however, he was attacked with partial paralysis, and was forced to make the journey to Europe, as the only chance of averting a fatal result. He remained abroad several months, and on his return resumed the duties of the Governorship, until 1867, when, on March 4, he resigned, to take the seat in the Senate to which he had been elected.

Although crippled by disease, he has continued to discharge fully the duties of the Senatorship, and by frequent elaborate orations on the impeachement of Andrew Johnson, on reconstruction, and especially on financial questions, has achieved a reputation as an orator, and fairly risen above the rank of the mere politician to the dignity of statesmanship. In the field of diplomacy he is as yet without trial or experience, but he possesses abilities of a high order, and, despite his feeble health, will doubtless prove himself fully equal to the demands made by the responsible position to which he has just been called by the President. Of his confirmation by the Senate there can be no doubt at all.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Prussian Terms of Peace.

Progress of the Invasion.

Favre and Bismarck.

The Condition of Metz.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The English Mission.

Hon. O. P. Morton Appointed

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Terms of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Prussian *Moniteur* (official organ), published at Berlin, contains in its issue this morning two notes from Count Von Bismarck to ambassadors of neutral powers to the North German Confederation in relation to the propositions for peace now under consideration. The first of these notes is dated September 13, in which is urged the necessity for better and more material guarantees against a new attack by France, and especially upon the States of South Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. Hence the need on the part of Germany of possessing those fortresses which are now a perpetual menace.

In the second note Bismarck repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says if Strasburg and Metz remain in French hands the offensive of France overpowers the defensive of Germany. These material guarantees alone will give peace, while France retaining these places will always consider a truce as enabling her to chose her own time for a renewal of hostilities. Germany asks only passive strength to resist such attacks.

General Cluseret Recalled.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—Newspaper files and letters arrive here spasmodically from Paris.

General Cluseret has been recalled from the South, as he is thought to encourage dissatisfaction and disorder among the people.

Matters at Lyons.

There is an immense supply of cartridges at Lyons. Despatches from that city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners who escaped while *en route* to Germany under a guard of German soldiers. Many more managed to reach Toul.

Captive Balloons

at Paris are still in active use, enabling the military authorities to keep a sharp watch of the movements of the Prussians. Another balloon from Bazaine's headquarters at Metz had fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained one hundred and thirty-seven letters.

Condition of Metz.

From these it seems that butchers' meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horse-flesh. There is great plenty of provisions other than meat.

General Garibaldi

is still a prisoner on the Island of Caprera, and Italian war vessels are cruising about to prevent his escape to France.

Favre and Bismarck.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* of this morning publishes a telegram from Berlin of yesterday's date, saying that Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all day on Thursday, the former insisting on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty. Jules Favre conceded indemnity for cost of the war, surrender of part of the fleet, dismantling of Metz, Strasburg, and possibly other fortifications.

Prussians Moving on Orleans.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Prussians are apparently preparing to move on Orleans, which has been evacuated by the French.

Troubles in Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Yesterday a collision occurred in "Leonine City," between Italian soldiers and a mob. The Pope subsequently asked Gen. Cadorna for a guard to insure his personal safety, and the General immediately sent troops for that purpose.

The Vomito.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The vomito is spreading rapidly in the seacoast towns.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Details of Operations up to Tuesday—The Palace of Versailles Occupied by the Uhlans.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—[Despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*.] A special bearer of despatches for the *Tribune* has just reached London at this hour (midnight, 22d), having left Paris on Tuesday afternoon. Before his arrival no news since Sunday had been received from Paris in London by either telegraph or post. He reports that all egress from the city has been positively prohibited by the French, and that the Germans also refuse permission to all persons to pass their lines in either direction.

The Prussian advanced pickets are near Malmaison, between St. Germain and Paris. No French troops are in sight. They are all retired behind Paris. The country around Paris is deserted except by Prussians. A pontoon bridge is thrown across the Seine below St. Germain, where the army of the Crown Prince is stationed. The Prussian lines extend on the road to Nantes as far as Cresplerces. No trains are on the railway between Paris and Rouen, or any other point, and all telegraph wires are cut.

This messenger brings from the *Tribune* special correspondent in Paris a detailed account of the military operations and engagements around that city.

PARIS SHUT IN FROM THE OUTER WORLD.

If the siege of Paris has not actually commenced, we are already as uncomfortable as though Krupp's cannon were at their destructive work. Since Sunday night we have been shut in from the outer world. As no later post arrived than up to yesterday noon, we would communicate with London only vis New York.

This means ceased suddenly, for on trying to send intelligence of the fight yesterday morning, and during the day at Chatillon, I was told the Prussians had cut the wires. Chatillon is a place well known to most visitors to Paris, situated at a short distance between the forts of Montroug and Vannes, under the beautiful woods of Meudon. It is on the west side of Paris, and it is from this point Henry IV attacked the city and received the submission of the citizens, whom he had succeeded in starving out.

The Prussians, true to the tactics they have practiced throughout the war, and following up their traditional mode of warfare, have glided through the forests and woods up to the very walls of the city, which they are about to assail. On the other hand, their opponents, apparently untaught by the bitter experience of the past few weeks, seem to have adopted no extreme precaution against a surprise of the kind; for although it was known that the Prussians were advancing, their actual position and strength nobody could give.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE WOODS.

Desperate attempts were made, nevertheless, to burn these woods, but so much rain had recently fallen and the trees were still so green and full of sap that no quantity of petroleum would coax them to blaze and consume. They gave out plenty of smoke, which drifted overabundantly into the city when the wind blew from the southwest; but there was no conflagration. I went up on the heights of Montmartre to see it, but nothing could be discovered beyond blazing barns and hayricks set on fire to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians.

Here then the woods remain, and there too are the Prussians in them. Here the enemy have concealed themselves in the daytime, and hence they have emerged at night and early dawn—resting twelve hours or more, then making forced marches of two or three days, always methodically but resolutely. All those clusters of trees which form the woods and copses called after Notre Dame and Saint Martin, Gros Bois, all that remains of the once vast Forest of Bondy, have been thus occupied by Prussians.

They advanced along the Orleans road to Savigny, where they cut the lines. They found the ford between Ablon and Athis, and, as the Seine is now low, they soon crossed it, with water up to their waists. Immediately they proceeded to construct a pontoon bridge at Juvisy, where the railway branches off toward Chatillon-le-Petit and Vitry. By this movement they avoided the bridge at Joinville-le-Pont, which had been blown up at the approach of the Uhlans.

From this point they rapidly gained the Bois de Ferrieres and Meudon, and presently Versailles—wherein the old palace of the Kings of France, in the ancient "hunting-box" of Louis XIII messieurs the Uhlans rested their weary limbs on Sunday night. No time has been lost by them in getting to work.

GENERAL VINOY'S DEFEAT.

Reconnoitring parties went out from the French side, and General Vinoy's Corps had a sharp skirmish last Friday with the advance guard—some say "the rear guard," which seems more likely. Men fell on both sides; but the General whose retreat to Laon has already made him famous in the army, finding the Prussians outnumbered him, retired under the forts of Charenton and the guns of Vincennes. The strength of the Prussians was estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, and they had cleverly contrived during the night to plant a battery on the heights which cover Mely, near Creteil. This corps marches on a line parallel to that of the Crown Prince, and somewhat in the rear.

An artillery engagement took place. General Vinoy having found it necessary to bring up his guns, with a battery of mitrailleuses, to cover his retreat. This is called the combat of Creteil. The same evening a skirmish took place on the right bank of the river, between the forts of Charenton and Ivry; but though it has been christened the battle of Ivry, it does not appear to have outgrown the proportions of an inconsiderable encounter.

All this time the Prussians were creeping into the Bois de Clamart under Meudon, and were already massed there when it was semi-officially announced that they had not been seen in that vicinity. Probably they had good reasons for not exhibiting themselves. Chatillon, which was yesterday the scene of a serious fight, lies, as before stated, between the Forts of Montrouge and Vanves, that of Ivry being beyond the latter again, in a line with a farm called La Verrerie. The space between the two first-named forts is occupied by a redoubt, unfortunately not yet fully armed, but strong as a defense with steady troops behind it. To obtain possession of this redoubt was the object of the Prussians yesterday, but it was defeated.

Already, on the previous day, the Division "Exea," of the 13th of Venoy's corps, had set out on a reconnoisance to foil the Prussian column signalled towards Choisy-le-Roy. A brisk affair took place, the advantage in which remained with the French, as they claim, with a loss of 6 killed and 37 wounded. The official French reports estimate the Prussian loss at 400, of whom 58 were killed. The Prussian forces amounted to from 3000 to 4000, and were marching upon Versailles, forming the rear-guard of a much larger body which was turning the position of Chatillon and Clamar.

A FRENCH SUCCESS.

This fact had been ascertained by General Ducrot, who, with four divisions of infantry, occupied positions extending from the heights of Villejuif to Meudon. Early yesterday morning General Ducrot advanced from his post to reconnoitre. He found himself opposed by heavy masses concentrated in the woods and villages and supported by formidable artillery. A sharp encounter took place, but the French were outnumbered and retired. A part of the right effected this movement in good order; but another portion, in effecting it, exhibited what the official statement calls "to-be-regretted precipitation." The wing that kept its formation reached the redount or earthwork constructed on the elevation of Chatillon. The left, being but feebly attacked, was able to keep its position on the heights of Villejuif.

At this moment the Prussians hurriedly opened a terrific fire, and the stress of the cannonade became so heavy that General Ducrot was obliged to withdraw his troops within the protection of the forts. This movement he accomplished about 4 P. M., after a struggle which had lasted the best part of the day, with a slight interruption. At 10 in the morning he spiked the eight guns in the redoubt under the eyes and the fire of the Prussians, and withdrew beneath the Fort of Vanves. These statements I give on the authority of the first official bulletin, which was soon followed by a postscript, stating that the French artillery fired 25,000 shot—official figures more or less credible—and twice silenced the fire of the enemy.

BRAVERY OF THE GARDE MOBILE.

The Garde Mobile fought most bravely, and with the steadiness of old troops; but on the other hand, the Zouaves of the 28th Regiment of the line fled at 11 in the morning, throwing away arms and accoutrements. The majority of the fugitives were arrested later in the day by the National Guards and the Garde Mobile.

General Ducrot, who escaped from Sedan, explained the presence of the Prussians at Mendon thus:—One of their columns is marching upon Versailles by Bievres, turning the wood of La Verrieres. To effect this movement, they detached a small column of infantry and cavalry, which reascended the Bievres (there is both a stream and a village of this name) near Petit Bicetre and the percussion cap factory of Meudon. It is said that General Trochu intends to call into Paris all the troops which are now outside and not engaged in scouting.

GREAT PRUSSIAN LOSS AT FORT IVRY.

The heavy guns of Fort Ivry did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French losses are not yet published, but are reported as much less than the Prussians. Thus has commenced the series of struggles which inaugurates the siege of Paris, and which must now be terminated either by a great victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or by a defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

The *elan* of the Garde Mobile is unquestionable; the resolution of the National Guard not less firm because less boisterous. The provinces and the communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three communes have already subscribed $500,000, and thirteen others $2,200,000, toward the national defense.

The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day; fewer people are in them; more shops are closed, more soldiers are out and fewer women. People grow solemn—a strange thing for Paris. At 10 P. M. the cafes are rigorously closed—another strange thing—and by 11 the boulevards are deserted. Ambulances with wounded soldiers are continually passing, and we hear grim rumors of houses and whole streets being mined, ready to send assailing Prussians into the air. Carriages passing the line of the fortifications are forbidden to go off a walk for fear of occasioning explosions.

CAUTION AGAINST SPIES

The dread of spies has not yet died out. One of the least pleasant features of the siege is that each man looks at his neighbor with suspicion. My fortune has been better than that of most correspondents of journals. Instead of been arrested as a spy, I have only been warned not to use my opera-glass in public.

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of the siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the English embassy; there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore; and that there might be no mistake, a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that "This is the English Embassy;" also a similar board on the garden side facing the Champs Elysees. And similarly all the foreign embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street gives a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans.

The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents. The red cross flags of the Society for the Wounded are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may hang out the red cross flag. Among all the flags the American is the favorite; and Mr. Washburne is, perhaps, the most popular man in Paris.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 92⅛@92⅜. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, o.d. 89¾; of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 85. Erie Railroad, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 113¼; Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 88,000 bales, including for export 11,000 and on speculation 3000 bales. The stock in port is 480,000 bales, including 161,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 53,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 23—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—1·30 P. M.—Wheat quiet. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 10,000 are American. Corn steady. Flour steady. Lard firm.

LONDON, Sept. 23—1·30 P. M.—Sperm Oil, £82@83. Calcutta Linseed easier at 60s. 6d.@61s. Spirits Turpentine, 1s. 1½d.

FROM THE STATE.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 23.—About 10 o'clock last night, as the watchman entered the First National Bank, two men, who were concealed under the counter, sprang out and seized him, drew a cap over his head, and tied him. They then proceeded to open the vault, but in this they were unsuccessful. They then blew out the vault and the side of the main building by an explosion of powder, but did not succeed in forcing the safe open. Several private boxes, containing Government bonds, etc., were broken open and the contents taken. The bank sustains no cash losses, except a few stamps. The President, R. E. Knapp, offers a reward of $500 for information leading to the detection of the thieves.

ST. DOMINGO.

Critical Situation of Baez.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Letters from partisans of Cabral, dated St. Thomas, 14th, confirm reports of the critical situation of Baez. General Hungira, Baez's Minister of War, is at the Asylum of the British Consulate, Baez having ordered his arrest on the plea that he was secretly working in favor of Cabral. Baez is charged with robbing the Government of $250,000 of the English loan, and $100,000 advanced by the United States Government on the Samana lease.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Soldiers' Reunion.

WHEELING, Sept. 23.—The Soldiers' Reunion of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, assembled on the camp grounds at Moundville yesterday. Colonel Curtis, of West Virginia, was elected Post Commander. A beautiful address of welcome was delivered by Governor Stevenson and Captain Bowers. The attendance is large, and increasing hourly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton Appointed Minister to England.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has tendered the appointment of Minister to the Court of St. James to the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, who has signified his acceptance thereof.

FROM THE WEST.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Judge William Colson, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Bar of this city, died on Wednesday night in Avondale, from congestion of the lungs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Sept. 23, 1870.

The local money market to-day reflects the active condition of all branches of city trade as well as considerable animation in speculative circles. The change in the latter from extreme dullness of several weeks' duration has had the effect of hardening the rates for discounts, which were considered hard enough before, but to-day it is difficult to quote the market, the demands of lenders being almost nominal and quite arbitrary. But this is invariably the case when the banks, either from real poverty or other causes, shut down on business borrowers. What paper is taken at the banks is done nominally at legal rates, but in the street the range is wide and very uncertain. 8@10 per cent. is, perhaps, the mean range.

Gold is quiet and weaker. The sales ranged up to noon between 113¾ and 113½, closing weak.

Government bonds are active, but somewhat unsettled.

Stocks were quiet, and prices are without material change. Sales of old city sixes at 102. A small sale of State sixes, second series

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MONEY BAGS VS. NATIONAL HONOR.

From the N. Y. Times.

The English people are out of temper with everybody and everything at the present moment. They are not satisfied with Mr. Gladstone. They are still less satisfied with their Queen, whose life has been spent, since her husband's death, in studying how not to do her duty. Then, again, they do not like the war. They do not at all like their own prospects. They are very much afraid that they have no army, and that their fleet is a delusion. They begin to think that their beautiful "neutrality policy" may in the end prove a disastrous mistake. They have acted with extreme meanness—to use no harsher word—towards the faithful ally of seventeen long years. They have clapped their hands on their breeches pockets, and cried out to the belligerents, "We don't want to have anything to do with either of you. Fight away as long as you like, only buy all you require of us." And now it seems as though this system would not pay in the end. "When we see two nations fighting," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*—the only English journal which has the courage to speak out—"it is very doubtful policy to dance round the combatants screaming like an excited old lady when she sees two navvies belaboring each other in the streets." That is a complete description of the attitude which England has occupied during the present war. "There is not a civil word for us anywhere on the whole continent," complains the London *Times*. What else could England reasonably expect?

That Mr. Gladstone should have proved wholly unequal to the great crisis which has overtaken Europe will surprise no one who has carefully studied his character and career. He is a man infirm of purpose, and representing nothing in England but that peddling, "shop-keeping" spirit which is gradually sapping the energy and spirit of the country. He is afraid to move a finger until he is quite sure that the movement will not risk his popularity, and while he is waiting to be sure of that, the opportunity for action passes by, or the country drifts into a series of hopeless blunders. There is no longer any leader in England. The Liberal party accepts Mr. Gladstone because it must have a head, and there is no one else but the "people's William" to put forward. Mr. Bright would not command the loyalty of the larger section of the party. Lord Russell is out of date. The young members are not sufficiently powerful with the public to take a leading position. The country has had great faith in Mr. Gladstone, founded on his skill as a financier, and when it made him Prime Minister it expected great things of him. He has disappointed everybody. He has uttered a sentimental lament over the war as a "mournful and miserable" business. Further than this he has not attempted to go. He has made himself a party to the "policy" of insulting France and crouching down before Prussia—only to be detested by the one and despised by the other. This is one result of having a Prime Minister who is destitute at once of courage and genius. Lord Palmerston may sometimes have been an imprudent man, but he at least had something better about him than the heart of a slave.

England down on her knees before her money bags will be obliged some day to admit that even the plan of alternately truckling to foreign Powers and insulting them will not render her secure. A great danger menaces her at this moment. If France forgives her for her dastardly behavior during the present war, Frenchmen must be made of different stuff from what they were. Prussia will never be reluctant to deal her a humiliating blow. If Russia and Prussia have a secret understanding with each other, as seems extremely probable, troubles in the East will arise very soon after this war is over. Bismarck has most likely made proposals to the Czar which insure the neutrality of that potentate during the war with France, and the compact can scarcely be one which England would approve. The Czar has gone out of his way to pay compliments to the Germans on their valor and success—which does not look much like that intervention in favor of France which we have been bidden to expect. England will be in no position to check the next Eastern movement of Russia. She will never again find French soldiers fighting by her side. Her workingmen preach about the duty of settling all national disputes by arbitration, at the very time one of the most frightful wars of modern times is raging. Her middle class go to the Crystal Palace to feast their eyes on an imitation of the destruction of the bridge at Kiel. It is a wonder that a threatrical spectacle of the carnage at Sedan has not been arranged for their amusement. The Prime Minister is going about the country trying on frieze coats, and tasting Irish whisky. This is "England's attitude," while Europe is convulsed with war. With the yeomanry class almost extinct, with the best blood of the country drained away by emigration, with an incapable Ministry at the head of affairs, and shop-keepers ruling the nation—what other result could have been looked for?

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME—CROWNING THE ITALIAN EDIFICE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The end crowns the work," is an exalted and significant motto when rightly applied. Such, we trust, may be its use at Rome. Our very full and graphic special accounts by telegraph announce the formal occupation of the Eternal City by the Italian regular army, under the command of Major-General Cadorna, and the enthusiastic reception of that distinguished officer and his troops by the Roman people. In this truly great event—one, assuredly, of which every succeeding day will prove the immense importance—the eager aspirations that Italy has cherished for a generation past approach distinct and practical fulfilment. Italy is dead! haughtily exclaimed the men of reaction when they saw the risings of 1821 and 1831 put down in blood. Yet in the very agony of those ill-fated efforts the real Italy of our time began to live. The desultory attempts of secret conspiracy and open rebellion working disconnectedly in many places remote from each other, and chiefly for local objects, were then foiled, and the petty tyrannies existing under foreign auspices seemed to triumph. But beneath this pressure of a salutary chastisement the "federative" idea which the historian Botta had made familiar to his countrymen in his great work on the American Union took birth and was nursed into strength and beauty by a brilliant school of political writers, the influence of whose genius was felt, not only throughout their own peninsula, but in every part of Europe. "Yet," says the Abbe Gioberti, whose name stands side by side with that of Count Balbo at the summit of the list that enumerates these illustrious minds of Italy's revival, "the idea of federative unity, far from being new to the Italians, is of very ancient date in their country; it is natural to their genius, to their manners and customs, and is in conformity with the institutions and geographical conditions of the Peninsula."

A confederation, then, of all the Italian States, at the head of which should be placed one enlightened and beloved prince, was the grand thought that, after sixteen years of earnest discussion, took positive shape in 1847, when the voice of Pius IX was heard summoning the nation, in his name and in the name of Rome, to rescue Italy from the arrogant pretensions of the Austrian power. "Fuori lo straniero" ("Away with the stranger!") was the cry that rang out, at the Pontifical signal, from the Alps to the Straits of Otranto, and it was immediately echoed by shouts of "Viva Pio!" all over the Peninsula. Those words of affection were wrought into harmonious numbers by the musical and poetic genius of the hour, fired to its highest flight by patriotic emotion. "Evviva Pio!" became at once the rallying cry of all the Italian youth, and the national "Hymn of Pio Nono" was heard at every threshold, in every street, in every valley and on every mountain side. It was sung in chorus by delighted thousands in the pleasure-gardens of Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, and the Sicilian cities, and, chanted on the battle-field, it nerved the young soldiers of the Peninsula who flocked to the defense of the Italian frontiers. In a word, the chief and head of the Church, proving himself a patriot and a true son of Italy, was designated by the new school of thinkers and writers and by the grateful people as the most comprehensive and universal embodiment of influence, moral, political, and national, that could be placed at the head of the proposed confederation. A certain analogy was even discovered between the position of the District of Columbia, comprising the city of Washington, and that of the Papal States, comprising the city of Rome. Pius IX, then under happy influences, encouraged this federative idea by suggesting and advocating the Italian Customs League, which was concluded on November 3, 1847.

What followed this Italian revival, within a few months, is part of the most thrilling annals of our thrilling time. Pius IX became the cynosure of all eyes. His name was honored and sung in every land. The fiercest opposition relaxed in friendly smiles, and a new dawn of conciliation seemed to be ascending brightly over a world so long discordant. What the influences successively brought to bear to obscure this halcyon vision may have been it would occupy too much of our space just here to tell. God worked in His grander way.

On the night of February 22, 1848, a party of Americans, celebrating the birthday of our first President under the very shadow of the Pantheon, appealed to the glorious memories of Rome and hailed the opening of another splendid epoch under an enlightened and patriotic pontiff. Of the little band who sat there that night some are now in the Senate of the United States; others preserve the memory of those youthful hours of high faith and hope amid the labors of secluded paths. On the very next day the echoes of the revolutionary uprising in France were heard around the Vatican, and within a week the trumpets of the republic rang over the whole Continent. Italy's hour of struggle came; Rome hoisted the democratic flag; French diplomacy, then working for reaction, bore Pius IX away to Gaeta for a time, and afterwards carried him back with fire and sword over the smoking ruins of outer Rome and the dead bodies of hundreds who had sung the "Inno di Pio" only two years before. The noble scheme of 1847 was, for a moment, eclipsed, and men ceased to count Rome as an immediate part of the unity that was yet to be, so long as the usurpation that was throned in Paris should still keep its iron tread also upon Rome. But the work of Italian confederation went on, in spite of the possession of the Seven-hilled City by outside influences. Sometimes by arms, sometimes by quiet negotiation, State after State was added to the circle, until united Italy at length stood forth a real thing of beauty and of power before mankind. Yet all this edifice, noble as it was in its proportions, remained incomplete without Rome—Rome which, in the downfall of her physical supremacy, seems to have found the secret of an endless intellectual control. From the hour when the genius of Cavour proclaimed Rome the real capital of confederated Italy, and, in so doing, took up the lofty work of Gioberti, Balbo, and Canino, no statesman, no government, no party, no prince, no army, no influence whatever on the peninsula could, with impunity, ignore the fiat. No form of rule, be it a monarchy or a republic, dared ignore it. "To govern," says Machiavelli, "is to foresee," and the best way of all to secure peace is to avoid the causes that may lead to war. Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has perceived this, and has obeyed the voice of occasion and opportunity. The Italian tricolor waves over the castle of St. Angelo and the heights of the Captioline Hill amid the hearty acclamations of a race of whom some "beyond the Tiber" are the true descendants of the ancient people. The Vatican, St. Peter's, and all the appurtenances of the ecclesiastical residence and Court of the Pontiff remain undisturbed, and Pius IX, in ceasing to be the virtual vassal of France, of Austria, of Spain, or of any armed Prætorian force that might be gathered within the walls of the Papal city; in ceasing to have the responsibility of immediate temporal power to cramp and compromise him, now again has the opportunity to become the venerated head of a mighty and progressive nation of twenty-seven millions of souls over whom he may, at last, freely stretch forth paternal hands. The confederation stands before us as at last a virtual reality, and the head, centre, and front of that free confederation in Rome. The republic, proclaimed in France, assured in Spain, and emerging even in Germany, will not tarry long ere it shall perch on the Janiculum. Then, surrounded by the republic, sustained by the regard of an entire people and the veneration of his adherents in every part of the world, Pio Nono, having become reconciled to the inevitable movement of the age, reconciled "in Christ" to non-Catholic Christendom, and reconciled to the temporal rulers of his native land, might readily enough fill the noble idea of the best and brightest minds that have wrought for their country in the modern day, and preside over the patriotic progress in religion, peace, science, commerce, and the arts of a free, united, glorious Italy. *Finis coronat opus!*

DANGER OF REBELLION IN UTAH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Two very important steps have just been taken by the United States authorities in Utah. We refer to the proclamation of Gov. Shaffer against the Mormon militia system and the decision of Chief-Justice McKean against the Mormon jury system. The enforcement of Governor Shaffer's proclamation involves the destruction of the existing militia organization of the Territory of Utah, which has been so carefully nursed and energetically maintained by Brigham Young during the last quarter of a century. It peremptorily prohibits all musters, drills, or gatherings of militia or armed persons of any nature or description in the Territory, and it also orders the immediate delivery to him of all arms or munitions of war belonging either to the United States or to the Territory of Utah, now in the hands of the militia. It further provides that, in case military force is needed for the preservation of order, the Marshal shall make requisition upon General Connor, whom he appoints Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory of Utah.

We shall very soon see whether the Mormons will obey these orders, or resist their execution. The grand annual muster of the Mormon militia would, in the usual order of things, take place in a few days. To this muster at Salt Lake City the men gather from all parts of the Territory, bringing with them their arms and supplies. They remain in camp for about a week, are constantly drilled and reviewed, and when not thus actively employed are engaged in praying, preaching, or listening to prayers, sermons, or speeches. It is in view of this annual muster that Governor Shaffer has issued his proclamation, being determined that it shall not take place this year. His intention is clearly shown by the appointment of General Connor as Commander-in-Chief of Territorial militia. General Connor (known as "Pat Connor") was for some years in command of the regular United States troops in Utah, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, and always showed himself to be the bitterest enemy of Mormonism, the Mormon leaders, and Mormon pretensions. He was constantly in "hot water" with the Mormons, and never concealed his eagerness to try conclusions with Young, in the name of the United States. He will not now be backward in enforcing the proclamation; and it is doubtless to this reason that he owes his appointment. We do not consider his appointment an act of discretion or wisdom; and we shall be agreeably pleased if it does not quickly result in a serious difficulty.

The judicial decision of Chief Justice McKean is also a severe blow against the Mormons, but is strictly in accordance with law and the enactments of Congress. Under territorial or Mormon legislation, the jury system was wholly in the control of certain local Mormon functionaries, who always managed it so as to suit their own ends, by nullifying any obnoxious laws of the United States, and putting the "Gentile" population wholly under Mormon power. But by the McKean decision the District Courts of Utah are declared to be United States Courts, and it is the United States Marshal, acting under order of the District Judge, who is henceforth empowered to summon the grand jury. This is not only a step in the way of securing justice to the Gentile population, but it will doubtless be the means of securing the indictment of polygamic offenders against the often-enacted but never enforced anti-polygamy laws of Congress.

We hope that President Grant will watch the proceedings of Governor Shaffer and General Connor. There is no necessity whatever, under present circumstances, for the Government's coming into military collision with the Mormons. There is no necessity for breaking up their system of Territorial militia, which is utterly harmless, so far as we are concerned. The Mormon problem will be peacefully solved within a very few years, and it would be infamous and criminal to stir up difficulties about it which might not be easily allayed. We would rather trust to the Pacific Railroad than to warlike officials to insure its speedy end.

MÆCENAS MASHED.

From the N. Y. World.

Not even the tuneful associations of the Grand Opera House have availed to restrain the belligerent propensities of its martial proprietor. Not even the life-long habit of conducting refractory orchestras and ruling rebellious fiddlers has taught the fiery Maretzek to restrain his own impetuosity and to conduct himself with harmony and discretion. These saddening truths were on Wednesday abundantly confirmed by the news columns of the *World*, wherein we set forth the fierce battle between the fighting Fisk and the musical Maretzek. Into the merits of the conflict we do not propose to enter. The admirers of financiering genius or the lovers of lyric art will scarcely find heart to ask whether the military spirit of the French forces now under the command of the Prince of Erie drove that potentate into the conflict, or whether the aggressive disposition of the German leader forced on the battle. Whatever may have been the cause, no musician can take pride in the spectacle of the conductor beating time to imaginary Wagnerian overtures upon the genial countenance of his manager; nor can the financiering mind regard with complacency the attempt of the king of the gold ring to possess himself by violence of the stock—not to mention the accompanying garments—of the former leader of the forlorn hope of the Italian opera. Art can but suffer on account of this unhappy display of untimely pugilism. The music-loving public had everything to hope from the association of the wealthy patron and the experienced artist. Mæcenas had once more struck hands with Horace, and an Augustan age of opera bouffe seemed about to be the joyous consequence. But, instead of a pleasant partnership, celebrated by a yearly symphony composed by the musical Horace and dedicated to the railway Mæcenas, we have the unwelcome sight of a belligerent Horace violently assaulting his astonished Mæcenas, and performing the mysterious and, it is to be presumed, metaphorical operation of supplying his portly shoulders with a superfluous head. There is no precedent for this sort of thing in the annals of the Augustan era. So far as history speaks upon the subject, we hear only of respectful attendance by the poet at his patron's dinner table, and of melodious verses composed by him in praise of the giver of eleemosynary baskets of Falernian wine and charitable second-hand togas. Had he, on the contrary, suffered his angry passions to rise, and permitted his wayward hands to grow unpleasantly familiar with the nose of his *præsidium et decus*, Mæcenas would, of course, have at once cut off his supplies, and Horace would have written nothing but revengeful satires upon the pompous and pampered aristocrat. A somewhat similar revenge is within the reach of Maretzek, who can henceforth harass his enemy by serenading him with that body of musical attractions known as the orchestra of the Grand Opera House; but it is to be hoped that he will listen to the promptings of humanity, and stop short of so merciless and barbarous an outrage. Whatever may be his future course, it is, however, now plain that the partnership of money and art is at an end. Mæcenas will no longer supply the sinews of opera to the musician who has—to use the language of the average alderman—"mashed his bugle;" nor need we look to see the too impetuous conductor asking for future favors from the patron who has outraged his feelings by calling him a complicated and condemned Dutchman with an eminently undesirable ancestry.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfm5t&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.
TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.
For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
9 20 6t Actuary.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street, Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, September 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 22 thstu 3*

PROFESSOR FR. AGTHE DESIRES SOME Music Pupils in WEST PHILADALPHIA. Refers to JAMES N. BECK, No. 1806 MT. VERNON Street. 9 21 4t*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.
9 3 8w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 9t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—OWING TO A QUARANTINE OF twenty-five days having been established at all Texas ports against New Orleans, no freight will be received for ports west of Galveston by the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY until further notice.
Freight for Galveston (with the exception of Dry Goods, which are prohibited) will be taken at local rates to New Orleans, and reshipped at double local rates.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 3t General Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octt. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 5 1

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Relative to Paying Certain Interest and Loans in Coin and to Provide therefor.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That all the interest falling due July first, A. D. 1870, on loans of the said city created prior to February twenty-fifth, A. D. 1862, and the principal of all such loans maturing on said first day of July, 1870, shall be paid in gold, or in currency equal to the value of gold, on said first day of July, A. D. 1870.
And that the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed to report to the next meeting of Councils an ordinance making appropriation therefor.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
9 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding elections for the Fourth division of the Twenty-seventh ward be removed from the office of Garrett, Brenz & Co., No. 210 South Fortieth street, to the office of Robert McGregor, northwest corner of Fortieth and Sansom streets, the former place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
9 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the First Division of the Thirteenth Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the First division of the Thirteenth ward be and the same is hereby changed from the house of A. Bilger, southwest corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets, to the house of John K. Brooker, southeast corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets, the present place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
9 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To change the Place of Voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth ward be and the same is hereby changed from the house of S. S. Markley, No. 741 Spring Garden street, to the house of C. G. Spencer, No. 713 Spring Garden street, the present place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
9 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Third Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Third division of the Twenty-seventh ward be removed from Thirty-sixth street, near Ludlow street, to the Public School-house on Ludlow street, near Thirty-sixth street, the former place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).
DANIEL M. FOX,
9 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 3p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 99 North WATER Street and
No. 98 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

22 HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, AND all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day.
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street,
9 22 6t above Ninth.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 25 CENTS
D 15 tf DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At length the agony is over, and the fact settled that the Schuylkill Navy is as yet unprepared to successfully cope with strangers. Yesterday afternoon about two thousand people gathered on the banks of the Schuylkill river to witness the race between the crews of the Nassau Boat Club, of New York, and the one selected from the entire Schuylkill Navy. The course was from a point opposite the Falls to Turtle Rock. At 5·08 o'clock, all being in readiness, the signal was given, and both started off. From the first the New Yorkers had the best of it, and it was easily seen that they would outrow the Philadelphians. Straight down the course came the two boats, that of the Nassau Club reaching Turtle Rock 26 seconds ahead. The course was three miles in length. Time—Nassau Club, 19 minutes 28 seconds; Philadelphia Club, 19 minutes 54 seconds. The referee was Mr. Charles Vezin, ex-Commodore.

—At a recent meeting of the Park Commissioners, the following business was transacted:—Belmont avenue was directed to be macadamized, the vulcanite (concrete) pavement to be laid for a distance of one hundred yards in the roadway of Belmont avenue. The new pathway, about half a mile in length, leading from Belmont Station on the Reading Railroad to Belmont Mansion, was named 'Belmont Glen." To make this beautiful and shady path (on the line of which there are three enclosed springs) at all times accessible, it is to be covered with vulcanite pavement. Water closets were ordered to be built on Landsdowne and Belmont drives Appropriations were made for the improvement of wells and pumps in the Park, repairs of culvert on the Wissahickon drive, and to the Red Bridge on the same drive. Contracts were ordered to be made for the widening and grading of Landsdowne drive; for the new connecting road between George's Hill and Elm avenue, the eastern boundary of the West Park; for the grading of the River road to the contemplated tunnel under the Reading Road; for the supply of street dirt; for the drainage of the new portion (late Contes street) of the East Park and the erection of a brick sewer, and for the alteration of the bridge on Landsdowne drive leading over the old River road. Appaopriations were also made for two additional stone-breaking machines, for general drainage, and for the propagating house.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¾.

—Washington city has 109,338 people, and the District of Columbia 131,889.

—The Farragut obsequies will take place in New York city on the 1st of October.

—There is a strong belief prevailing in political circles that Ben Wade will be appointed Minister to England.

—Mr. J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press, has commenced an action against the publishers of the Boston *Times* for libel.

—The Republican State Convention of Nevapa nominated a ticket for State officers on Wednesday.

—Joseph H. Daniels, of Peabody, Mass., is under arrest charged with attempting to poison his mother-in-law.

—Upon the arrival of a train at Jersey City yesterday, from Rochester, having aboard many Democratic politicians who had been attending the State Convention, fifteen suspected pickpockets were arrested.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the Boiler Inspector relative to increase of compensation. Referred.

Mr. Barlow presented a resolution directing that a culvert be constructed on Dickerson street, from Sixth to Seventh. Referred.

Mr. Shoemaker presented an ordinance appropriating $200 for a messenger of the board of aldermen. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Education relative to building certain new school houses. Referred.

Mr. Franciscus presented a petition signed by Messrs. Howard Hinchman & Son, Ritner & Co., Wm. E. Burk, and Landis & Stout, to this effect:

Having learned that the subject of removing the city railroad is again before Councils, but embracing the three squares only on which the warehouses of the petitioners are located, viz: from Eighth to Eleventh street, they respectfully submit that, being owner or renters under unexpired leases of the depots now occupied by them, any removal of the road in question will not only entail upon them serious loss, but greatly embarrass the merchants of the interior whom they represent. While the petitioners disclaim any intention of opposing any measure that may have the sanction of public sentiment, or that is manifestly for the public good, they respectfully ask that such time may be given them as may be required to protect them from loss and to enable them to locate so as to maintain their business connections. They suggest that three years, the time that was given to the occupants of Broad street, be given to them, subject to the requirements of the public buildings, should they be placed on Penn Square.

Also, a request from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to lay additional turnouts from their main track into the properties on the northwest and southwest corners of Front and Noble streets, where are to be erected buildings for the accommodation of their freight business. Referred.

Mr. Bumm presented a communication from the Philadelphia Hydraulic Works asking to submit proposals for the erection of new pumps for the Water-works. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. McIlvain presented an ordinance to change the place of voting in the Second division of the Twenty-seventh ward. Passed.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water-works, reported an ordinance for laying water-pipes on Alter and Apple streets. Passed.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $15,250 for a new school-house building in Washington street, Manayunk. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported in favor of the passage of the bill appropriating $450,000, from a loan to be hereafter created, for building a house of correction.

Mr. Fareira moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed for the present. Lost.

The bill was passed—yeas 21, nays 3.

Mr. Hookey submitted a bill to change the place of voting in the Third division of the Twenty-sixth ward. Passed.

Mr. McIlvain offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three from each Chamber to confer with railroad companies in regard to laying wooden pavements between the tracks of city railroads. Passed.

Mr. George A. Smith submitted a resolution in regard to improving Broad street, that when a majority of the citizens on Broad street, between Coates and Reed, petition the city of Philadelphia for a change of pavement, whether wooden or Belgian, the city will pay the amount necessary in laying cobble-stones as its portion. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One to change the place of voting in the Eighth division of the Ninth ward. Indefinitely postponed.

To approve the contract of Richard J. Dobbins for building the House of Correction. A motion was made to refer to a special committee, which was lost. Postponed for one week.

To change the place of voting in the First division of the Fourteenth ward. Passed.

To change the place of voting in the Third division of the Third ward. Passed.

In the Twentieth division of the Twentieth ward. Passed.

In the Fourth division of the Seventeenth ward. Passed.

Mr. G. A. Smith moved for the appointment of a special committee of three to consider the claims of the contractors for laying the Nicholson pavement on north Broad street. A lengthy debate ensued, and the subject was finally postponed.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour. President Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the City Commissioners asking for an additional appropriation of $2,031 to pay aldermen, and one of $322 to pay aldermen for administering affidavits on State census books. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Martin presented a petition from the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company asking for the use of certain telegraph poles. Referred.

Also, a resolution refusing to allow the use of the Council Chamber to any other bodies.

Mr. Han a moved to amend by adding except the board of aldermen. Not agreed to, and the original resolution passed.

Mr. H. Huhn presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Nineteenth division of the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution requesting the Mayor to return the ordinance placing the public baths in the charge of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property. Agreed to.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of three from each Chamber to purchase the Penn treaty ground. Referred.

Mr. William F. Miller presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Nineteenth division of the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one to change the place of voting in the First division of the Fourteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Jenner offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Twentieth division of the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Sellers presented a resolution directing the setting back the fences and walls on Baltimore avenue to the regular line. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then read as follows:

One non-concurring in the amendment of Common Council to the bill granting permission to farmers to use Germantown road as a market stand.

Mr. Calhoun moved to recede from the amendment. Not agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution authorizing transfers in the annual appropriation to the Board of Health. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $10,600 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, for the expenses of the present year. Agreed to.

Also, one making an appropriation of $8810 to the City Commissioners, to pay for auditing, printing, and to pay road jurors, &c. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, for the term ending January, 1869. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to make an appropriation of $3150, to pay damages for opening Memphis street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of a communication from Taylor & Jenkins, and ordinance relative to paving of Broad street with Nicolson pavement. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance approving of the securities of William F. Herbert, for the erection of two additional wings to the Almshouse. Agreed to.

Mr. D. Miller, chairman of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution to pave Somerset, Phillips, North College avenue and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Manniken street from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade Montgomery avenue from Broad to Eighteenth street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to build a sewer across Tioga street on Ninth street. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance to construct a sewer on Eighteenth street from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Also, a resolution to place Mandon, Alter and Sterling streets on the plan of public property.

Also, a resolution to adjust the grades of Wayne and Berkley streets, in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to extend Cumberland street, in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the construction of a sewer at Forty-first and Navy streets, West Philadelphia.

The ordinance placing the public baths and all other public conveniences under the charge of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property was received from the Mayor.

Mr. Huhn moved to reconsider the vote. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn then moved to postpone the consideration indefinitely. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin presented an ordinance making an extra appropriation of $14,000 to pay for lighting the city for the year 1870. Agreed to.

Mr. W. F. Miller offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Seventeenth ward. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then taken up as follows:

One changing the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

One to appoint a joint special committee to make arrangements with the railroad companies to pave the streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance changing the boundaries of the Third division of the Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Also, one to put the bridge at Manayunk in repair. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade and pave Hare street, Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one to remove the freight railroad tracks on Market street, from Eighth to Eleventh, and to pave the street, the expense to be paid by the railroad companies.

Mr. Buzby moved to amend by postponing the removal for three years, and to extend the distance to Thirteenth street. Agreed to, and the bill passed as amended.

Also, one to lay water pipe on Alter and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $15,250 to erect a new school-house in Manayunk. Agreed to.

Also, one changing the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Seventeenth ward. Postponed.

Mr. Huhn moved to resume second reading and consideration of the bill placing the bath houses under the control of the Commissioner of City Property, subject to the control of the Police Committee. Agreed to.

The chair appointed Messrs. Buzby, S. Miller and Mr. Nickels the committee to confer with the railroad companies relative to paving. Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS—INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN FRANCE—THE "RED" REPUBLICANS—THE FAVRE-BISMARCK PEACE PROJECT NOT SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—General Burnside left for Paris this morning. He carries with him letters from Count Bernstorff to Bismarck, and also to the Prussian and French commanders, and expects to get through the lines; but it is doubtful if he succeeds. All communication between Paris and Tours has been cut, and the members of the provisional government are now as effectually separated as before. Lyons and Paris are not in political accord.

The great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the capital, if it capitulates.

The report from Tours that Thiers had obtained from England a recognition of the provisional government is not believed here. We must wait and see what the Constituent Assembly does.

In Tours the belief is that no negotiations for peace are likely to succeed until the military events before Paris assume a decided turn.

The armament of the fortifications of Lille has been completed, and an immense stock of munitions of war and provisions has been laid in. Specie payments have been suspended by official notice.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A Paris correspondent says the report of an insurrection at Lyons against the Paris government is not true. A municipal election was held on the 15th inst., and returned a majority of the independent committee to council. They are mostly members of the International Workingmen's Association, who fly the red flag.

They distrust Trochu and Favre, but do not reject the provisional government. The town was quiet, except for the incessant cannon practice. The whole population was armed generally with muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns. Most of the battalions carried no flags and a few have the tricolor. Five thousand men from the Rhone valley were throwing up earthworks. Lyons is resolved to resist if attacked. There were about 40,000 regulars in the city. The troops from the Algerian depots were concentrated at Lyons.

A General, coming from Oran, says that matters were serious in Algeria. A rising of the Spanish and Italian colonists at Oran had been crushed with little loss. Papers have been found, showing that Prussia was concerned in the affair. A foreign legion, containing many Germans, had mutinied.

The following is the French plan for national defence:

All the mobiles and young regulars now scattered over the southern towns are to be concentrated in some one of them. No open town is to be defended in the north, but the fortified places of Lille, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Calais, Cherbourg, St. Malo and Brest are prepared to stand a siege.

Havre, which has an exceedingly strong fort on a hill, is being strengthened by lines like those at Lyons, but Rouen is to be abandoned to the enemy.

The southern army, when concentrated, is to wait until the latest possible moment to gain time for drills, but when one of the great outer forts of Paris has been taken and the bombardment of the city commences, the army will march north against the Prussians.

As to the military preparations in general there is abundance of men. Small arms are very scarce and there is great difficulty in getting even smooth bore muzzle-loaders. Further supplies are expected shortly from England and elsewhere. Ammunition is still more deficient Cavalry and artillery scarcely exist, and there is no hope of providing either in time for the operations affecting Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—It is impossible to separate now the political from the military question, for understanding one you must understand the other. There are two different Powers in Paris: One official—the provisional government, which satisfies nobody, but is accepted and tolerated by everybody; and the other is the central republican committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement or eighty delegates. These four delegates are selected from twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the people during the day through twenty-one delegates remaining in the arrondissement, and at night by public meetings.

A special committee of five remain in permanency, day and night. At the sitting of the Assembly just eighty delegates constitute the Commune of Paris.

The International Association of Workingmen has been the cradle of that powerful organization, which is objectionable to the bourgeoise, and a source of fear to the government, but has the deepest root in the hearts of the people.

They sent, yesterday, a message to the government, asking for immediate measures:

First. To transfer the police from the central government to the municipalities; the election of magistrates; abrogation of every law or decree interfering with the absolute freedom of speech, of the press, meeting or associations.

Second. The appropriation of the necessaries of life wherever to be found, and their distribution among the families of the National Guard and hose in need, proportionately to the amount of provisions, the probable duration of the siege; and the number of persons to be fed.

Third. The immediate appropriation of all empty apartments or public buildings for the accommodation of the defenders of the city.

Fourth. A levy en masse of all Frenchmen without exception.

Fifth. The immediate dispatch of general commissioners to the departments to raise the population and send them to defend Paris.

The government refused yesterday to yield to these demands, and to-day a delegation of one hundred and twenty members, comprising eighty members of the central committee and two special delegates from each arrondissement, will again present them; and if the government persists in its refusal the people themselves will come peacefully but *en masse*.

At Lyons the workmen have constituted an independent government for the defence of France. The first success of the Prussians will overthrow the provisional government as Sedan overthrew the imperial government, and then the people will certainly take better care of themselves than their traditional masters have.

The Prussian cavalry entered Mantes, on the Havre and Paris Railroad, and made a requisition, but subsequently rejoined their corps, which was advancing in that direction.

The fighting near Paris continued, with varying results. No important engagement has yet taken place.

The report that the Prussians had occupied Orleans is not confirmed.

The manufacture of arms by private parties as well as in the national armories has been vastly increased.

Letters from Metz, picked up at Teutrange, reiterate the assurances that the place is well provisioned and that the *morale* of the garrison is excellent.

Count de La Guerroniere, while returning from Constantinople, was arrested at Marseilles, but was released by order of the government.

It is reported that Lyons will be made the temporary capital of France.

The provisional government has determined to repress the excesses of the "Reds."

PARIS, Sept. 20.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The last hours for leaving the city were marked by a rush of hundreds, whose courage way at the latest moment. Hundreds of applications were made to Mr. Washburne for passports, by Frenchmen who were never outside of France, and who pretended to be naturalized citizens, but were unable to produce their papers.

Beyond doubt Paris is provisioned for four months. An appeal has been issued by the authorities begging the citizens to exercise the greatest care and frugality in the use of provisions from the present time.

Trochu is working indefatigably. Yesterday he was confined to his bed by illness.

For the past two nights Paris has been in almost total darkness.

The action of the extreme republicans, even in this hour of trial when unity is indispensable, on Saturday and Sunday was disgraceful. There were demonstrations in several portions of the city in consequence of the demands of the "Reds;" noisy and dangerous crowds assembled in different quarters, uttering revolting cries. A large number of the roughs were armed. In some places violence was committed, and in one place a storehouse was broken open and a quantity of provisions seized under pretence of authority from the Committee of defence.

On Sunday night much terror prevailed among the better class of people, and on Monday a large force of the National Guard and some regulars and marines from the forts marched into the city to preserve order.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—Information received here to-day destroys the hopes of peace. Favre expressed his willingness to accede to a plan, to satisfy Prussia, for electing a representative assembly, and thus obtain the voice of a duly accredited government in making terms of peace, but the counsellors of the King of Prussia positively refuse an armistice, and will make peace only on condition of retaining possession of the districts now occupied until terms are ratified by the Constitutional Assembly. Although the question of terms has not yet been reached, Favre informs his associates that the cession of Alsace will certainly be the *ultimatum* of Prussia, and he has little hope of success in his mission.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—[Special to New York Herald.]—The greatest activity prevails in all departments here for the national defence. The council general of the Department of Calvados has voted 3,000,000f, and that of Lyons 10,000,000f and 200,000 men, and that of Lille large sum of money and a great number of men. Reinforcements of volunteers arrive daily. Five hundred soldiers who escaped from Sedan, have entered Toul.

CALAIS, Sept. 22.—The main portion of the French fleet is here, and three ironclads are at Dunkirk.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 22.—Garibaldi is prevented from leaving Caprera and is guarded as a prisoner. Italian war vessels are cruising off that island.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—Official advices from headquarters report that Favre being presented, the first point considered was whether the Constitutional Assembly, about to be chosen, could be relied on to recognize a treaty made with the Favre government as binding. Favre is understood to offer as terms of peace indemnification for the cost of the war, the demolition of the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg, and the surrender of a portion of the French fleet.

A correspondent telegraphs on September 22, evening, that the official statement of the military situation declares the investment of Paris completed to the full extent deemed requisite for strategic purposes. The troops, while marching to be assigned to positions, met with no resistance. Attempts at defence in the open field was completely frustrated by the defeat of Vinoy's division on Sept. 19.

The bombardment of Toul has been energetically continued, since September 10, from heavy siege guns.

The railway from Frouard, which turns at Toul, approaches completion.

The corps investing Thionville are greatly molested by daily sorties from the fortifications and attacks by the sharpshooters.

At Metz, during the last fortnight, nothing important has occurred.

A sortie was made by a French corps along the Strasburg road. The engagement lasted a few hours and ended at dark, the Prussians occupying the chateau of Marcy le Haut, at Strasburg.

The taking of lunettes 52 and 53 secures the successful running of parallels for the storming of the inner fortifications and final capture of the city.

No French fleet remains in the Baltic.

A correspondent before Strasburg, writing on September 18, says: "The fire of the Germans is maintained with perfect regularity and increasing force, and the reply of the French is intermitted; at times furious and seldom harmful. Their shells are defective, one-third of them bursting in the air. Their supply of fuses is deficient, 80,000 of them having been recently captured on the Rhine. All efforts to draw the moats have failed, the rains keeping them full. Nevertheless the place could be taken any day by a determined assault, but Werder's instructions still oblige him to postpone it.

The Germans complain because the inhabitants are allowed to leave, thus prolonging the defence. Beef in the city is 5 francs per lb., horse flesh two francs, and vegetables are unknown. Salt is exceedingly scarce.

The sharpshooters in Alsace have been scattered by the uhlans, and the whole province is now regularly occupied, and Schlestadt and one or two other places are expected to be. The people of Alsace are impatient for peace on any terms. They have been cut off for six weeks from all communication outside, no letters having been sent or received.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·48	MOON SETS	3·37
SUN SETS	5·56	HIGH WATER	0·16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 10

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 24
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, Jno. F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Ardour, White, Elsinore for orders, Workman & Co.
Bark Savannah, Scalfe, Port Spain, Souder & Adams.
Bark Daring, McDonald, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Nigretta, Jordan, Seville, Knight & Sons.
Brig J. H. Lane, Shute, Leghorn, Workman & Co.
Br. brig Planet, Sheppard, Demarara, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Lynn, D. Cooper.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannon, Richmond, Va., dc.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, 47 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Had fine weather and moderate breezes up to the Banks, since which have had strong W. winds, with heavy sea running up to the Capes. Sept. 2, on the Grand Banks, spoke schr John A. Paine, of Provincetown, with 850 qtls. fish on board; same day, spoke schr Arnshon, of Provincetown, with 1000 qtls. fish on board. Sept. 8, lat. 46 50 N., long. 57 40 W., while furling the mainsail, lost overboard Frederick Anton Petershaden, seaman.

Br. brig Sea Breeze, Moffatt, 70 days from Liverpool, with salt to Thomas Wattson & Sons. On the 18th inst., about 90 miles S. of Cape May, saw the hull of a vessel, apparently a schooner, of about 200 tons, which looked as if she had been burned at sea.

Schr Minnie Reppher, Weeks, 8 days fm Charleston, with phosphate and lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co. On the 19th inst., lat. 36 05, long. 73 20, spoke brig M. Haskell, of Rockland, from New Orleans for New York, hove to.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, 13 days from Turks Island, with salt, etc., to W. Bumm & Son.

Schr W. P. Cox, Newell, 6 days from Plymouth, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 22.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ellen, Ada Virginia, W. E. Jenney, Colonel Ellsworth, M. F. Hannigan, James O'Donnell, Confidential, Charles McCaffrey, Estella, and Mary Dunn, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 23.—Eight barges left this port yesterday, light, for Baltimore.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22 — 10 A. M. — Arrived last night, bark Taranaki, from Cardenas for orders.

Bark Tejudo and brig Crocus are reported bound out; also, schrs Alcorn, Alpha, H. J. Hawley, M. M. Knowles, and Alaska.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports that the ship Coromandel, bark Gladstone, and schr Edward Lanemeyer went to sea to-day.

Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Wind N. E.; light. Thermometer, 72.

MEMORANDA.

Brig. steamer Amazonas, Prentis, at Barbadoes 9th inst. from Wilmington, Del., via St. Thomas for Para, put in for coal.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Browne, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Magdale was nearly ready at Shanghai 10th ult. for New York.

Steamer The Queen, Thompson, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.

Steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, from Liverpool 5th inst. for New York, was passed 11th, lat. 50, long. 22.

Steamer Weybosset, Bolgers, from Sisal Sept. 5 and Havana 14th, at New York 21st inst.

Steamer Concord, Norman, for Wilmington, Del. cleared at New York 21st inst.

Steamer De Soto, Norton, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 17th inst.

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 17th inst.

Steamer San Francisco, Higgins, from Bermuda, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Tybee, Delanoy, from New York for St. Domingo, was spoken 18th inst., lat. 32 45, long. 71 54.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence for New Orleans, at Southwest Pass P. M. 17th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Br. bark J. W. Barss, Davidson, hence for Antwerp, passed Dover 18th inst.

Bark Lorena, Patterson, hence, at Aarhuus 6th instant.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, hence, at London 9th instant.

Bark Eureka, Carman, hence for Amsterdam, was off Falmouth 7th inst.

Bark Huron, fm Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, was fallen in with 19th inst., with all her sails blown from her yards.

Br. brig Posie, Smith, hence, at Barbodoes 5th inst.

Brig Gem, Pedersen, hence, at Balderaa 3d inst.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, at Lisbon 21st inst. from Oporto, to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, s'id from Newburyport 20th inst.

Brig Roanoke, Wilkie, hence for Laguayra, remained at St. Thomas 13th inst. Br. brig Anna, Morrow, had been chartered to take forward her cargo to destination, at $1200 gold, lump sum.

Schr W. Capes, Baker, for Chester, Pa., cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr J. P. Wyman, Urann, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, for Chester, Pa., cleared at New York 21st inst.

Schrs William Bement, Penny, hence for Salem, and Susan, Thurman, hence for Saugus, at Edgartown 17th inst.

Schrs E. H. Atwood, Brown, for Philadelphia, and Storm, Staab, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schr Lamartine, Butler, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 19th inst.

Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; Julia A. Berkele, Etheridge; and J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

Schr Veto, Harrington, hence, at Newburyport 20th inst.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, for Philadelphia, s'id from Pawtucket 20th inst.

Schr Fawn, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs Francis E. Hallock, Hallock; Ellen Perkins, Perkins; Wm. Walton, Hunter; and Jas. S. Hewitt, Foster, hence for Boston; John Slusman, Weaver, do. for Salem; Forest Belle, Homer, do. for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst., and sailed again next day.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHTHOUSE AT WOLF TRAP SHOAL, CHESAPEAKE BAY, VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given, that on the evening of October 1, 1870, a fixed white light of the fourth order, varied by a white flash every thirty seconds, will be exhibited from the screw-pile lighthouse which has recently been erected in 12¾ feet water at mean tide, on Wolf Trap Shoal, between the mouths of the Rappahannock and York rivers, in Chesapeake Bay.

The light-vessel now stationed to mark that shoal will, at the time of the exhibition of the light from the lighthouse, be removed.

The iron-work of the foundation of the lighthouse is painted red, and the superstructure lead color.

The local plane of the light is 33 feet above ordinary sea-level, and the light should be visible all around the horizon in clear weather at a distance of 11½ nautical miles.

A fog-bell to be rung by machinery, and arranged for being struck at uniform intervals of 10 seconds, is placed at the eastern side of the lighthouse, and will be kept in operation during fogs and thick weather.

Stingray Point light (fixed red) bears N. by W. ¾ W, distant about 10¾ nautical miles, and New Point Comfort Light (fixed white) bears S. W. ½ S., distant about 6¾ nautical miles.

Vessels drawing over 25 feet of water should not approach the lighthouse on the eastern side nearer than one-half mile.

Vessels drawing not over 18 feet water may approach the lighthouse on the north or south side within 1¾ miles, and vessels drawing over 6 feet should not attempt to pass between the lighthouse and the main land.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET.—The desirable four-story residence, No. 808 N. BROAD Street, with four-story back buildings, complete with every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 20 by 160 feet, with stable in the rear. Apply at No. 832 ARCH Street, second story, or upon the premises. 9 17 6t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at

9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 9 17 1f

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL
1870. CONCERT MATINEES. 1871.
The Messrs. Hassler have the honor to announce that the
INAUGURAL MATINEE
will take place on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
at 3½ o'clock, with a grand combination of over
SIXTY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTALISTS AND SOLO PERFORMERS.
Particulars in further announcements. 9 22 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 23,
LAST NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Shakspeare's Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Saturday Night—Benefit of Mr. JAMES TAYLOR.
Monday—EAST LYNNE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LOWELL & SIMMONDS, Managers.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 23 and 24, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Farewell Performance of the popular
LINGARD COMBINATION.
LINGARD COMBINATION
The favorite Comedy entitled
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
THE FAMOUS LINGARD SKETCHES,
and the laughable Farce entitled,
HE'S A LUNATIC.
General Ticket Office at the Chesnut Street Theatre.
ONLY LINGARD MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF "FERNANDE."
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 23,
Eleventh and last time of
FERNANDE.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
SATURDAY, ONLY TIME, "CAMILLE."
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
Lester Wallack's Local Comedy,
CENTRAL PARK,
with every scene new.

BY REQUEST.—HOPPIN'S CORK MODEL OF WINDSOR CASTLE
will remain open for
EXHIBITION
AT
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY ROOMS,
No. 1344 CHESNUT STREET,
For a few days only, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admittance, 25 cents. 9 23 fm2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS.
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store. No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

A DESPATCH from Washington states, on reliable authority, that Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the distinguished United States Senator from Indiana, has been appointed Minister to England, and that he has accepted the position. Few men in the country are more thoroughly familiar with public sentiment and the temper of the Senate, and as Mr. Morton possesses superior talents we have no doubt that he will make a first-rate Minister at the Court of St. James.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

THE *Age* for several days past has been calling for an opinion from the different Republican journals of Philadelphia with regard to what it calls "the diabolical scheme recently concocted by the Radical Aldermen to defraud the public and violate the laws which they were sworn to support." The following paragraph from the *Age* of this morning is a sample of its utterances on this point:—

"The *Ledger*, the *Inquirer*, the *Day*, and the *Sunday Dispatch* in bold terms have reinforced us in denouncing the diabolical scheme recently concocted by the Radical Aldermen to defraud the public and violate the laws which they were sworn to support. The *North American*, the *Press*, the *Post*, the TELEGRAPH, and the *Bulletin* continue as silent as the grave on the important topic, and thus neglect a glorious opportunity to display their virtue and independence. Come, gentlemen, exhibit some regard for fair play just once."

When the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen were first published we did not imagine that any explanation or apology for their action in appointing the election officers was needed, but as the *Age* appears to think that some great wrong was done the Democratic party, and as some of the other journals of the city have, without due consideration of the facts of the case, taken the same ground as the *Age*, we feel it incumbent on us to set all parties right in the matter, and to that end we have made careful inquiry into all the facts, and now ask the candid consideration of the *Age* and of all others interested, to a plain, unvarnished statement of law and fact. We would premise, however, that under ordinary circumstances we are strongly in favor of doing just what the *Age* demands, by allowing the Democratic Alderman to select their own officers. The law does not require this, but a spirit of fair play does; and we would not hesitate to rebuke any improper interference with the equitable rights of the Democratic Aldermen by their Republican colleagues. Now the facts of the case really are that with perhaps one or two exceptions every Democratic canvasser, election judge, and inspector was nominated at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen by the Democrats; and we challenge the *Age* to show that a single doubtful Democrat was chosen to represent the Democratic party in the entire list of election officers confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

As there appears to be some misapprehension as to the real intention of the law with regard to securing a fair partisan representation in the appointments for election officers, we quote the 24th section of the Registry law of 1869, which is as follows:—

"That the said Board of Aldermen, on or before the third Monday in September in each and every year, shall appoint in every election district in the said city proper officers to conduct the elections under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth and under the laws of the United States, to be held in said city during the ensuing year. The said election officers shall consist of one judge and two inspectors and two return inspectors for each election district, and each inspector and return inspector shall appoint one clerk; and the judge and one inspector and one return inspector shall in all cases be selected from the political party which polled the majority of legal votes in the election division for which they may be appointed at the next preceding general election, and one inspector and one return inspector shall, in all cases, be selected from the political party which polled the next highest number of votes in the said division at said election; but no person shall be qualified to act as an election officer who shall not have been a citizen of this Commonwealth for at least two years and a qualified voter in the division for which he may be appointed for at least one year."

By section 26 the Court of Common Pleas is empowered to revise the appointments made by the Board of Aldermen, on the petition of five reputable householders, and to set aside and revoke any or all of the appointments if the requirements of the law have not been in every respect fully carried out. It will thus be seen that the Democrats of this city have a certain remedy in their hands if they have been improperly dealt with. The same section, moreover, empowers the Court to revoke the appointment of any person of disreputable character, or who, by want of proper education or capacity, is incapacitated for the performance of his duties.

It will thus be seen that it is as much the duty of the Board of Aldermen to appoint men of good character for election officers as it is to secure proper partisan representation, and the whole difficulty in the present instance arose from the fact that a ring of Democratic Aldermen arranged a list for the entire city, which was largely composed of men who are no credit to any party organization. In some instances the persons nominated were not in the county and were not expected to be. This list was made up by a particular clique who excluded from all participation all the other Democratic Aldermen. It was for refusing to accede to this arrangement, and insisting upon his right to have a say in the appointments for his district that Alderman Riddle was assaulted and beaten by his Democratic colleagues, and although he and others outside the ring may choose to say nothing at present for party reasons, they know well that the refusal of the Republican majority in the board to confirm all the ring nominations was done as much for the sake of giving them fair play as for any other reason.

Out of the 1700 election officers to be appointed, the Democrats were entitled to 700, and out of the 700 names nominated by the ring over 400 were confirmed. The vacancies in almost if not quite every instance were filled in with names proposed by the Democratic aldermen from all the election districts, and in every case Democrats in good standing were chosen. We challenge the *Age* to disprove this statement, and we call upon those papers that have condemned the action of the Board of Aldermen to review the case in the cause of decency and justice. It would have been the height of folly for the board to have appointed any but well-assured Democrats, as an appeal would most certainly have been taken to the Court of Common Pleas and the appointments set aside, but it was the plain duty which the board owed to the public above any partisan considerations to secure as far as possible decent, respectable, and honest men to serve as election officers, and their refusal to allow a ring of Democratic aldermen to control the appointments for the entire city was the greatest service to the Democratic party that could have been rendered.

We hope that the *Age* is satisfied with this explanation, and to quote its own words, we would earnestly entreat it not to "neglect a glorious opportunity to display its virtue and independence" by acknowledging that it has been laboring under a slight misapprehension of the real facts of the case.

JOBBERS COME TO GRIEF.

IN both branches of Councils yesterday afternoon, the claim of the contractors who laid the Nicolson pavement on North Broad street was up, in the Common branch the Finance Committee being discharged from the further consideration of the subject, while in the Select branch there was an animated discussion which ended—as matters are apt to end in Select Council—in a postponement. The contractors in question have performed their work, but they have not succeeded in getting their pay, and we are glad to believe that their prospect of receiving it is very slight. The whole business, from beginning to end, was a scandalous job. A bill was pushed through the Legislature authorizing the laying of the pavement at the expense of the property owners along the street; but this act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, which decided that property owners could not be compelled to bear the expense of repaving after having sustained the expense of the original pavement. The contractors intended to charge for their work a great deal more than it was worth, and agreed to let down easily certain property owners who joined them in the task of lobbying the bill through the Legislature, thinking that the exorbitant sum demanded from the remainder would more than compensate them for the discount. But the Supreme Court upset this scandalous arrangement, and now the contractors, in their despair, turn to the city and demand pay from the public treasury for work that the city never authorized. Jobs of this sort are of such frequent occurrence that the taxpayers of the city are to be congratulated on the prospective failure of this huge Broad street swindle. The whole tribe of contractors stand sorely in need of just such a warning as they have received by the failure of this wholesale attempt at robbery, directed first against the pockets of private citizens, and failing there turned against the public purse. Hereafter when a contractor is ambitious of laying down an improved patent pavement in Philadelphia he will be likely to place his price within bounds and ascertain who is legally bound to pay him, before he ventures on the undertaking.

THE REPUBLICAN Senatorial Conference for Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties met at the Bingham House in this city on Saturday last, but an adjournment over until to-morrow was effected without a ballot. Chester county presents Mr. Evans and Montgomery presents Mr. Yeakle. Montgomery claims the nomination as a matter of right, and as in accordance with the plighted faith of the Republicans of Chester and Delaware when the apportionment was made, for the correctness of which Senator Connell, who made the apportionment, positively vouches. It is urged with great force that if Chester gets the Senator, that county, with 9000 Republican votes, will have a Congressman, a Senator, and three members of the Legislature, while Montgomery county, with 8000 Republican votes, will have nothing, and the county will have but two Representatives. The County Committee of Montgomery met yesterday, and sustained the action of their conferees by passing the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That claiming, as we unanimously do, that the nomination of a Senator to be voted for and elected by the Republicans of this Senatorial district, at the ensuing election, belongs, *of right*, to Montgomery county, and our candidate being our unanimous choice and entirely unexceptionable, we do hereby request the Senatorial conferees from this county to respectfully but firmly insist upon the ratification of Mr. Yeakle by the conferees of the counties of Chester and Delaware, and to use all possible and honorable means to secure the same."

We infer from the foregoing that Montgomery will stand out for her just rights at every hazard.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Select Council yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 21 to 3, passed the ordinance appropriating $450,000 for the erection of a House of Correction. Common Council having agreed to the same measure at the meeting held last week, another important step towards this much-needed improvement has been completed. The site has already been fixed upon, and it is only necessary now for Select Council to act definitely upon the contract awarded by the committee having the matter in charge to Mr. R. J. Dobbins. Common Council has already ratified this contract, but Select Council yesterday indulged in another postponement. It is to be hoped that the whole business will be wound up at the next meeting, so that the work can be undertaken without any further delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OPENING DAY

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

TUESDAY,

SEPTEMBER

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

An invitation is extended to the public to examine our

NEW FALL GOODS.

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

THE FRIENDS OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND OF AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION,

RALLY! RALLY!

AT GERMANIA HALL,

SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets,

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 23,

At 8 o'clock.

The following eminent spokesmen will address the meeting:—

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

By order of Committee on Meetings. 9 22 2t

☞ REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NINTH WARD.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

At a meeting held this date, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL has received the nomination of the Republican party as their candidate for Congress from the Second District; and

Whereas, The Republican City Executive Committee and the Officers and the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee have endorsed said nomination; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward fully approve and ratify said nomination, and that this action be published.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

WILLIAM PRESTON, } Secretaries.
EDWIN F. LEVAN, }

9 21 3t

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 5t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

WINES.

M. WERKS & CO.'S GOLDEN EAGLE SPARKLING CATAWBA,

MUMM'S DRY VERZENAY.

CARTE D'OR,

IMPERIAL SPARKLING MOSELLE,

And a fine variety of CLARETS, which we offer at reduced rates.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

11 4p Below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS.

Shawls, Plushes, and Velveteens.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites particular attention to his Cloaking Velvets, being the best Lyons Goods,

28-INCH VELVETS,
32-INCH VELVETS,
36-INCH VELVETS,
40-INCH VELVETS.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
NEW STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPES,
VERY RICH PLAIDS,
LONG BLACK THIBET, ETC.

PLUSHES of our own importation just received.
THREE SHADES BLUE PLUSH.
BLACK AND GREEN PLUSH.
BROWNS AND OTHER SHADES.

VELVETEENS OF SILK FINISH.
BLACK AND COLORED CORDED SATINS for Trimming purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED PLAIN SATINS for Trimming purposes.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

JEWELRY ETC.

BRITISH STERLING STANDARD.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

SOLID STERLING SILVER.

925-thousandths fine in TABLE WARES of every description.

Especial attention is called to an unusually large stock of

Knives, Forks, and Spoons.

FLORENTINE, ARABESQUE, ANTIQUE,
COTTAGE, ENGRAVED, and KINGS'

Patterns, arranged in handsome cases of *Maple, Walnut,* and *Morocco,* in

TWO, FOUR, FIVE, AND SIX DOZENS EACH,

designed as

WEDDING GIFTS.

Also, an immense variety of [8 5 fmwtfrp

FANCY SILVER,

SUITED FOR PRESENTS.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PIANOS.

PIANOS

OF

CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7½ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.

N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,

Successors to J. E. Gould,

No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

Messrs. W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO.,

Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street,

Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

FALL, 1870.

Notwithstanding the complications caused by the European war, which has very materially interfered with the filling of large numbers of orders in French fabrics for the American market and probable scarcity in Choice Goods, H. C. & CO., by placing their orders with the Manufacturers early, are enabled to offer all the most desirable productions for this season, including

DRAP DE NICE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
DRAP DE FRANCE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
FRENCH CASHMERES, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
CASIMER, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
DRAP D'IMPERIAL, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
SILK EPINGLES, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
OTTOMAN CORDS, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
COATALINE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
ENGLISH SATINE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
IRISH POPLINS, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
FRENCH MERINOES, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
SERGE D'AUMALE, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

ALSO,

WORSTED PLAIDS, in Gay Colors.
WORSTED PLAIDS, in Cloth Colors for Walking Suits.

OUR SILK STOCK WILL CONTAIN

RICH FOULT DE SOIES, New Shades.
RICH GROS DE LONDRES, New Shades.
RICH FAILLES, New Shades.
RICH VELOUR OTTOMANS, New Shades.
NEW STYLES FANCY STRIPES.

And in BLACK SILKS all the best makes in every variety and price. These have been purchased during the troubles in Lyons and will be sold to our customers cheap.

NOTICE.

We shall take no advantage of the anticipated scarcity, but confine ourselves strictly to moderate prices.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.
$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
$15 All Real Wool, only $15.
$15 Finely made to fit, only $15.
$15 Exquisite style, only $15.
$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Brown Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Fit for kings, only $15.
$15 Beautiful, only $15.
$15 Nobby, only $15.
$15 Gay, only $15.
$15
$15

A Splendid Fall Suit for $15

ONLY AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Fall Overcoats.....$10·00

Fall Overcoats..... 12·00

Fall Overcoats..... 14·00

Fall Overcoats, Silk Lined 18·00

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE No. 1311 DELANCY PLACE. Possession on the 29th inst. Open.

9 21 3t* JOHN B. COLAHAN, No. 924 WALNUT Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.

Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S

Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 327 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY, No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is solicited to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

BOARDING.

MRS. KEARFOTT, NO. 818 SOUTH BROAD Street, near SPRUCE, having recently taken this house, has it newly and handsomely furnished for boarders. Fine suits of rooms with baths. 9 21 3t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1870.

Feminine Swimmers.

Women are rapidly and surely gaining laurels for themselves in all those fields that have hitherto been enjoyed solely by men. In the camp, the court, and the grove—in the lawyer's office, in the physician's reception room, on the lecturer's platform—they are making themselves heard, and have even entered the realm of manly sports and asserted that their muscles are as certainly to be calculated upon as those of the men are. In another century we shall have women transacting all the duties which are now transacted by men; and which are not impossible on account of the nature of femininity itself. Look at the boat race they had at Pittsburg the other day, and the similar one that was got up at Hoboken. A Mayor's daughter shared in one of them, and each of them was participated in by some of the most respectable young women of the place. Beside these put the feminine swimming match that came off yesterday at one of the bathing-houses in this city, the one situated at the foot of Charles street, North River. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present, and the match came off between a set of well-developed and well-behaved girls, mostly between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. The race was an exciting one. It is not often that the public has the opportunity of enjoying a display of muscular Christianity in that peculiar form. The match included a contest in swimming, diving, and fancy-floating figures. The sports began at about half-past three in the afternoon, and were conducted under the supervision of the lady-superintendent, who has been busy the past few months in teaching the girls and women how to swim. The matches that were swum, and the other exercises that were indulged in, prove that the lady-superintendent's time has been profitably employed. The first feature in the programme was a race for a silver castor, the distance to be swum being seven hundred feet. Mary Jane Hale and Susan Waters were the contestants, and Mary Jane gained the prize. The fancy-floating figures were the most interesting features that were interpreted. Several young women, lying in the water upon their backs, formed a certain figure by various dispositions of their limbs and bodies, and maintaining these dispositions, floated around and around to the great interest and applause of the audience. Then came swimming under water and jumping from the roof into the water, a distance of twenty feet. I presume these entertainments were given in view of the fact that next week the bathing-houses close for the season. One of the most singular characteristics of yesterday's swimming match was the fact that one of the successful contestants made a speech at its close. Speech-making bids fair to be as sedulously and artfully cultivated by American women as it ever has been by American men; and if woman's tongue in public gets to be as incapable of fatigue as it is said to be in private, Heaven help the hearers who are condemned to listen to it.

Theatrical Squabbles.

It is getting to be a troublesome thing nowadays to be a theatrical critic and to write what one believes to be the truth. For instance, a dramatic editor of this city was attacked yesterday in one of the lobbies under the Metropolitan Hotel by Mr. James A. Oates, the husband of the burlesque actress who is playing at the Olympic Theatre. Upon the same day, at the same place, Ben Lowell, dramatic agent, and Sherry Corlyn, California manager, had a falling out. And managers do not seem to agree with one another to a greater extent than critics and actresses' husbands do. You have, of course, heard, ere this, of the fist encounter between Fisk and Maretzek. Which got the worst of that encounter it is not easy to say. Certainly each combatant received a black eye, which he took good pains to have concealed by paint and powder by the time it became necessary to show himself in the evening. Mr. Maretzek, in his version of the affair, makes the very interesting announcement that Mr. Fisk, during the rehearsal of *Le Petit Faust*, was in the habit of parading through the lobbies with Mad'lle Celine Montaland, the prima donna, greatly to the annoyance of the leader of the orchestra, and to the delay of the rehearsals. How Mr. Fisk has managed to pay court to that lady, seeing that *he* don't speak French and *she* don't speak English, I am unable to say. I presume that the language of love, like that of music, is universal, and is not dependent upon the use of foreign idioms any more than it is upon that of the vernacular.

The East River Bridge.

The first step has been taken, and well taken, towards the building of the great East River Bridge, of which so much has been written and so little known. The caisson is slowly settling upon its submarine bed, having been floated into position upon the 3d of last May. Not a single accident or mishap has yet marred an enterprise in which, from its very nature, accidents and mishaps must occasionally be looked for. Four steam-engines are kept constantly working in order to supply the caisson with air and to hoist the *debris* from the bed of the river. Two gangs of workmen are constantly employed, and, between them, perform sixteen hours of labor in every twenty-four. Nearly five hundred men are employed, collectively, on the caisson, the mason work and steam engines, and the stoneyard of the bridge company. The average amount of wages is two dollars per day, though some of the men get only $1·75. The caisson sinks about three inches per day, and during the process encounters heavy boulders which have to be blasted, and the tedious process of blasting necessitates delays.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESTNUT the Lingard troupe will appear this evening in the comedietta of *Naval Engagements*, the farce of *He's a Lunatic*, and the Lingard sketches. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will conclude his engagement this evening by appearing as "Hamlet." There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *The Lottery of Life* will be performed.

To-morrow evening Mr. James Taylor will have his first benefit. The comedy of *Money* and the drama of *The Dumb Girl of Genoa* will be given. Mr. Taylor is a painstaking and reliable actor, who deserves well of the public, and we hope that he will have a crowded house.

On Monday Miss Lucille Western will appear in *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fernande* will be represented for the last time this evening.

To-morrow evening *Camille* will be given, with the farce of *Mr. and Mrs. White*.

On Monday, Lester Wallack's comedy of *Central Park; or, the House with Two Doors*, will be produced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive bill will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. William M. Bunn.

This gentlemen, upon whom has been bestowed the honor of being a candidate for the office of Register of Wills on the Republican ticket, is deservedly popular, and whenever he has been an aspirant for political preference, has received honorable and gratifying recognition. This popularity, together with the unpopularity of his opponent, will insure him a large majority in October, and it will be found after the votes are counted that not only does he run ahead of his ticket, but that he does so without detriment to the rest of the candidates. It is generally said that a prophet is not honored in his own land, but Mr. Bunn has certainly been properly appreciated where he resides, and no better evidence of this could be needed than the following comparison of the votes cast at the last election for Representative in his district, when he was selected by over four hundred majority, with the vote for Geary and Packer for Governor. The vote for Representative was as follows:—

	Bunn.	Gray.	Geary.	Packer.
TWELFTH WARD.				
Third division	237	2 5	204	248
Fourth division	201	140	199	152
Seventh division	194	223	191	225
SIXTEENTH WARD.				
First division	171	212	174	216
Second division	198	102	189	117
Third division	195	157	198	162
Fourth division	298	111	236	139
Fifth division	156	220	163	223
Sixth division	222	147	...	...
Eighth division	217	192	213	206
TWENTIETH WARD.				
First division	321	265	316	279
Second division	259	255	269	259
Total	2667	2229	2352	2276

If any voter can read the above figures, and not be convinced that Mr. Bunn's nomination was one of the best that could have been made, he must be more dull of comprehension than mankind generally.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.

Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We ask all in want of clothing to examine our $15 suits and compare the goods, style, and trimming with the common trash offered for $12. We make this request, knowing that we have the entire stock that has been manufactured of which they are made. We advise all honest people to look to their interest and not to be led astray by false representations.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A GENTLE WHISPER TO MOTHERS.—If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with SOZODONT, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

NEW PERIODICALS.—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal, Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Custards, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia, ALBERTSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy and useful.

DIED.

DREXEL.—On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., CATHARINE DREXEL, widow of F. M. Drexel.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1900 Rittenhouse Square, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. 2

NASSAU.—On the evening of the 22d instant, JOSEPHINE KAY, daughter of William Henry and Ellen Nassau, in the 5th year of her age.

NEWELL.—On the 20th instant, EMMA, wife of Jos. Newell, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 216 Front street, South ward, Chester, on Saturday afternoon, September 24th, at 1 o'clock. Services in the First Baptist Church, at 1½ o'clock. Interment at Upland.

EXTRA LARGE
MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 24p6m

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmwsmrp B. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.
SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean. 5 15fmw

FINANCIAL.
A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*
JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (7 1 3m

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $300,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 9 24
SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 28 PHILADELPHIA
203 203
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m
No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.
MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Free from all Taxation,
OF THE
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.
The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,967,850.
The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.
Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest a the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.
For further particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m
JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 3
COUPONS.
THE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.
Due October 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.
A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 6 PHILADELPHIA
FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.
FAIRTHORNE & RAND,
Law and Collection Office,
No. 17 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED
Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.
AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

COAL.
THE LEHIGH COAL
AND
Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown
$5·50.
LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.
HONEYBROOK LEHIGH
COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. (9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.
ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75, Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf
ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 734 SANSOM " 9 9 tf
SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The October number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following list of articles:—

"The Ghost of Ten Broek van der Heyden;" "Mary Ann and Chyng Loo: Housekeeping in San Francisco," by Margaret Hosmer; "Marie: a Poem," by Kate A. Sill; "The Great Monopoly," by Abram P. Eastlake; "Prussia the German Nation," by Stephen Powers; "Irene: a Tale," Part I; "The Porcellan Fabrik at Meissen," by Helen W. Pierson; "On the English Hustings," by George M. Towle; "Blood Will Tell: a Tale," by O. S. Adams; "Mexican Reminiscences," concluded; "A Friend's Meeting;" "To Atlantic City by Way of ——," by A. G. Penn; "Forbidden: a Poem," by Edgar Fawcett; "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite: a Novel," Part VI, by Anthony Trollope; "Gustave Flaubert, the Realist," by W. P. Morras; "Our Monthly Gossip," "Literature of the Day."

From the paper entitled "Prussia the German Nation," by Stephen Powers, we quote the following:—

Prussia has always used a more broadly German and catholic policy than Austria. One of the most notable features of Vienna journalism is the absurd violence with which every German who was born twenty miles away from that city is attacked as a "foreigner." The great Count von Beust, the most astute Premier, and the one who has given Austria the most splendid diplomatic triumphs since Metternich, was stigmatized as a "foreigner" because he came from Saxony. Prussia is never unwilling to be redeemed by any man of ability, especially if he is a German; Austria will accept almost any dotard born above the rank of a baron, especially if he is not a German. Austrian statesmen, like poets, are born, not made. What a world of bitter sarcasm there is in in the words of poor Sommerfeld!—"I was in Austria, and had talents, but no protection." The looker-on in Vienna is strongly impressed with the fact that while the authorities have neglected to erect monuments to Beethoven or Mozart, whose names are known wherever music has power to tame the savage, they have erected one—the only one in the city raised in honor of a civilian—to Joseph Pessel. And who was Joseph Pessel? every reader asks in astonishment. Why, he invented the screw, to be sure, by which mighty vessels are propelled across the briny deep. Beethoven and Mozart did more than any other men who ever lived toward saving that city from the reputation of making the best meerschaums in existence, but then they were "foreigners," and Vienna does not know them. If Austria is anything, it is a nation of singers and lovers of good music, but as for maritime matters, it lacks only one port of being hermetically sealed up from the *oceanus dissociabilis*.

Prussia asks only these questions:—Is he capable? Is he a German? Indeed, when the great University of Berlin was established, learned men were invited to professorships from nearly the whole civilized world. "Marshal Forward," Lebrecht von Blucher, was no Prussian, but a Mecklenburger. It was one of the few notable mistakes of Frederick the Great that he did not discern the merits of Blucher. Little did the blunt old soldier think, as he wrote on the back of a paper sent him by an obscure captain of cavalry, complaining of neglect, "Captain Blucher can take himself off to the devil," that he was slamming the door in the face of a man who would afterwards save Prussia. Blucher did not re-enter the Prussian service till Frederick was dead.

Gneisenau, the real planner of Blucher's campaigns, was born in a Saxon barrack. Scharnhorst, the author of the best military system Europe ever saw, was a Hanoverian. Moltke, too, the greatest of living Prussian soldiers, distinguished scarcely less as the perfect master of seven languages than as the victor of Sadowa, is a Mecklenburger.

The House of Hapsburg, being descended on one side from the family of the Guises, is only half German, it is true, but it has shown even less appreciation of German talent than has the House of Bourbon or the wholly Italian family of the Bonapartes. It was Duke Bernhard von Weimer who added Alsace to France. The great Marshals Saxe and Schomberg were Germans both: and the gallant Kleber, who was assassinated in Egypt, was an Austrian captain before he was a French general. Hausmann has done more than any other man to secure France against revolution. Meyerbeer, Kellerman, Weiss, Scholcher are illustrious names from Germany.

Even the wholly Slavonic Russia has done greatly more honor to German genius and learning than has the half Slavonic Austria. Kaufmann and Berg are among her most distinguished generals, and German professors are found in her universities by scores, in the most honored places.

In a word, then, all indications point to Prussia as the only rightful regenerator and conserver of those Teutonic forces which Austria and the petty princes have so prodigally wasted. To Prussian statesmen everything that is German is exceedingly precious, while every other German government practically co-operates with France in scattering, dissolving, dividing, and frittering away the noblest inheritance of Europe. In their moral character and in the greatness of their simple earnestness the Germans are worth infinitely more than any other people on the Continent, but Prussia is alone "Great German" and every one else is "Little German," which is virtually not German at all. "I am a Prussian" (the first words of the national hymn) is to-day the proudest utterance in the language, and Germany will never be at its best till one tongue, and only one, is spoken from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Then, and not till then, will it have a government which will look well to it that no German child shall ever wander away and sink into the unfathomable abyss of practical *Unzusammengehorigkeit* for lack of an education in that language of which Leibnitz says, "at least it is honest."

"PUTNAM'S."

The contents of the October number of *Putnam's Magazine*, which has been sent us by Turner & Co., are as follows:—

"Shakespeare in Germany To-day," Prof. J. M. Hart; "More of the Domestic Romance," Louisa Palmer Smith; "The Fox," John Burroughs; "Pictures in the Private Galleries of New York; Collection of Marshall O. Roberts," Eugene Benson; "A New Story of Gen. Putnam," J. Franklin Fitts; "The Antiquity of Celtic Literature," Prof. L. Clark Seelye; "The Last of the Proud Palaifers," Mrs. J. G. Austin; "Reconciliation," Edgar Fawcett; "Love in Fiji," concluded, edited by Dr. T. M. Coan; "Eirene: a Woman's Right," IX, Mrs. M. C. Ames; "A Little Further On," Caroline Howard; "The Passion-Play at Ober-Ammergau, July, 1870," Lucy Fountain; "To a False Mistresse;" "Folk-Songs," Rev. J. Vila Blake; "Causes of the Prussian-French War," Prof. C. A. Eggert; "Editorial Notes," Parke Godwin; "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad," Charlton T. Lewis.

From the paper on "Folk-Songs," by Rev. J. Vila Blake, we quote as follows:—

The two lands which surpass all others for beauty, richness, and variety of popular songs are Germany and Scotland. The romantic lyre of Provence bequeathed little or nothing. France and Spain have each a highly characteristic music, but small in quantity and inferior in depth. The Irish music has many charms investing an unmistakable individuality. Nowhere, in the ancient days, were bards and poets held in higher honor than among the Irish. Their profession was a hereditary privilege, allowed only to members of industrious families; and many of their ballads, which were devoted chiefly to the memory of national achievements, still remain sources of the materials of Irish history. But the legend of St. Patrick, according to which he destroyed three hundred volumes of ancient Irish songs in his zealous determination to root out all antique superstitions inconsistent with Christianity, at once reveals the former national fecundity in song, and reminds us of the present comparative paucity of Irish folk-music. Ireland's melodies are not very many in number, and, though characteristic and often very pleasing, seldom or never reveal much depth of mental or moral experience. England has an unequalled store of ballads, which are most delicious poetry and by far the noblest specimens of heroic lyrics that any tongue possesses; but the melodies to which minstrels sung them have died out of the *popular* memory and usage; nor have they been succeeded, speaking generally, by any other folk-songs of musical value. An exception is the well-known beautiful air of 'Ben Jonson's song, "Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes"—the many efforts to discover the composer of which have been unsuccessful, although it dates only from the last century. England, however, whatever may be its popular musical status now, has had its thriving time of folk-songs and of general musical culture. A song which has descended from about the middle of the thirteenth century presents the first example of secular music in parts (it was elaborately harmonized in six parts) which has been found in any country. * * *

Although a law of Queen Elizabeth pronounced minstrels to be "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars," music seems to have been much esteemed and cultivated during that Queen's long reign. The minor air, "Which Nobody Can Deny," dating from that time, is still popular, and yet flourishes as a street song in London. In Chappell's "Music of the Olden Time," to which work we are indebted for our specimens of old English song, there are some pages of interesting and curious details illustrative of the prominence of music in the sixteenth century. Musical abilities were advertised among the qualifications of persons wishing to be servants, apprentices, or farmers. An impostor who pretended to be a shoemaker was detected because he could not "sing, sound the trumpet, play upon the flute, nor reckon up his tools in rhyme." Each trade had its special songs, and the beggars also had theirs. The fine whistling of carmen became proverbial. Base-viols hung in the parlors for the convenience of waiting guests, and were even played upon by ladies in James' reign.

No barber-shop was complete without the lute, cittern, and virginals, wherewith customers might amuse themselves while waiting their turns. To read music at sight was an essential in a gentlewoman's education, and lute-strings were common New Year's gifts to ladies. "Some idea of the number of ballads that were printed in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, may be formed from the fact that seven hundred and ninety-six ballads, left for entry at Stationers' Hall, remained in the cupboard of the council chamber of the company at the end of the year 1560, to be transferred to the new wardens, and only forty-four books."

* * * * *

But however pleasing many of the old English songs may be, however original also, we must recur to our previous statement that, of all countries, Scotland and Germany stand pre-eminent for folk-music; and if we consider not only the number, richness, and beauty of these songs, but their present vitality in their fatherlands, and indeed all over the earth where men are sensible to refined music, Germany and Scotland appear so to surpass all other countries in this respect that, in comparison, hardly any other can be said to have any people's-music at all. The superiority of these two exists, however, with this striking difference between them, that the Scottish people's-songs appear like a case of arrested development, since they exist unaccompanied by any high art. Notwithstanding the beauty, the witchery, the originality, and undeniable genius of the Scotch people's music, Scotland never produced a great composer or exhibited any scientific musical activity or power; while above the people's songs of Germany towers that wonderful and sublime art with which all the world is familiar as the grandest musical expression of the human soul. Between the charms of the Scottish and German people's songs we shall not venture to decide authoritatively or dogmatically. But, for ourselves, we must own that we find the shadow or the light of every mood of mind and soul reflected in the German music as we find it nowhere else. It plays upon the pulses to quicken or subdue like a beloved face, so complete is the human nature and human life on all its sides, that floats on this wonderful Amazon of melody and harmony. German life, in its habits, manners, tastes, and feelings, is a deep calm, partly philosophic, partly patriarchal. Their most populous and most busy cities "are quiet haunts for meditation" compared to American or even even English activity. When an intelligent lady, of simple tastes and poetic culture, returned recently from Germany and landed in New York, she remarked that she had not encountered anything during her absence so fatiguing to her whole being, mental and physical, as the mere sight of Broadway; and she assured us that no words could do justice to the contrast between that whirling, dizzy torrent and the limpid repose of Dresden. Goethe says of his grandfather:—"In his room I never saw a novelty. I recollect no form of existence that ever gave me, to such a degree, the feeling of unbroken calm and perpetuity." Therefore, German music has a serenity and placid depth, a restfulness and repose, which come like a voice or memory recalling childhood's home, and fold the soul again upon the bosom of maternal peace. But German life, too, has been a tragedy, a battle for freedom: the Fatherland has been invaded by Frenchmen, and the young men went to war. Therefore German people's music is on fire with fervent patriotism and martial sacrifice. The Fatherland! the Fatherland! rings like a clarion through it; it is tender and thrilling, too, with the rapture of passionate parting, devoted deaths, or glad returns. And in the whole circle of its subjects and passions, from the quiet contemplation of nature to patriotic and martial pride, there is one thing that this music always is—it is always *believing* in tone; there is not a skeptical song, not a faithless refrain, not a melody or note of moral indifference or hopelessness in these people's-songs, so far as we have become acquainted with them. "In his songs and in his lectures," it has been said, "the German dreams of making a heaven of earth. A kind of glow is cast over all common things and daily life; nature is beautiful in the common landscapes of the Fatherland. The hunter's life and the song of the shepherd boy; the sleeping babe and the quiet of the night; friendship and companionship; domestic peace and modest content; the delights of social pleasure and the German beer-mug; the dance and common stories; all these are sung with a certain warm heartiness and cheer, a simple good faith and belief in human nature and pleasure in things as we find them; a sensitiveness to the lovely side of common things and the exalted side of lowly things, that comes like a benediction to the tired and disappointed, and sings the heart into "leisure from itself," to soothe and sympathize. "One of the most amiable characteristics of German poetry," says a writer, "is its celebration of the domestic affections. Goethe has given us a domestic epic in his 'Hermann and Dorothea,' and Voss, in his 'Luise,' has produced a popular idyl on the espousals of a country parson's daughter. Even Freiligrath softens the music of his verse when he sings of 'the old pictured Bible' in his father's house."

"THE GALAXY."

Turner & Co. send us the October number of *The Galaxy*, which has the following table of contents:—

"Lady Judith; A Tale of Two Continents," chapters V and VI, by Justin McCarthy; "In and About Peking," by N. B. Dennys; "James Buchanan," by Horatio King; "Ante Mortem," by Edgar Fawcett; "Overland," chapters XI, XII, and XIII; "Does it Pay to Visit Yo Semite?" by Olive Logan; "Playing Beggars," by Sarah M. B. Piatt; "Private Picture Collections in Cincinnati," by George Ward Nichols; "The Galley-slave," by Henry Abbey; "L'Amour ou La Mort," adapted from the Spanish of Larra, by Antony Armstrong; "Will Murder Out?" by Edward Crapsey; "The King of Prussia," by Justin McCarthy; "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

From the readable article by Justin McCarthy on "The King of Prussia" we mark this extract:—

With the success of Prussia at Sadowa ended King William's personal unpopularity in Europe. Those who were prepared to take anything like a rational view of the situation began to see that there must be some manner of great cause behind such risks, sacrifices, and success. Those who disliked Prussia more than ever, as many in France did, were disposed to put the King out of their consideration altogether, and to turn their detestation wholly on the King's Minister. In fact, Bismarck so entirely eclipsed or occulted the King, that the latter may be said to have disappeared from the horizon of European politics. His good qualities or bad qualities no longer counted for aught in the estimation of foreigners. Bismarck was everything, the King was nothing. Now I wish the readers of the *Galaxy* not to take this view of the matter. In everything which has been done by Prussia since his accession to the throne, King William has counted for something. His stern, uncompromising truthfulness, seen as clearly in the despatches he sent from recent battle-fields as in any other deeds of his life, has always counted for much. So too has his narrow-minded dread of anything which he believes to savor of the revolution. So has his thorough and devoted Germanism. I am convinced that it would have been far more easy of late to induce Bismarck to make compromises with seemingly powerful enemies at the expense of German soil, than it would have been to persuade Bismarck's master to consent to such proposals. The King's is far more of a typical German character (except for its lack of intellect) than that of Bismarck, in whom there is so much of French audacity as well as of French humor. On the other hand, I would ask my readers not to rush into wild admiration of the King of Prussia, or to suppose that liberty owes him personally any direct thanks. King William's subjects know too well that they have little to thank him for on that score. Strange as the comparison may seem at first, it is not less true that the enthusiasm now felt by Germans for the King is derived from just the same source as the early enthusiasm of Frenchmen for the first Napoleon. In each man his people see the champion who has repelled the aggression of the insolent foreigner, and has been strong enough to pursue the foreigner into his own home and there chastise him for his aggression. The blind stupidity of Austria and the crimes of Bonapartism have made King William a patriot King. When Thiers wittily and bitterly said that the Second Empire had made two great statesmen, Cavour and Bismarck, he might have said with still closer accuracy that it had made one great sovereign, William of Prussia. Never man attained such a position as that lately won by King William with less of original outfit to "qualify" him for the place. Five or six years ago the King of Prussia was as much disliked and distrusted by his own subjects as ever the Emperor of the French was by the followers of the Left. Look back to the famous days when "Bockum-Dolff's hat" seemed likely to become a symbol of civil revolution in Germany. Look back to the time when the King's own son and heir apparent, the warrior Crown Prince who since has flamed across so many a field of blood, felt called upon to make formal protest in a public speech against the illiberal, repressive, and despotic policy of his father! Think of these things, and say whether any change could be more surprising than that which has converted King William into the typical champion and patriot of Germany; and when you seek the explanation of the change, you will simply find that the worst enemies of Prussia have been unwittingly the kindest friends and best patrons of Prussia's honest and despotic old sovereign.

I think the King of Prussia's subjects were not wrong when they disliked and dreaded him, and I also think they are now not wrong when they trust and applaud him. It has been his great good fortune to reign during a period when the foreign policy of the State was of infinitely greater importance than its domestic management. It became the business of the King of Prussia to help his country to assert and maintain a national existence. Nothing better was needed in the sovereign for this purpose than the qualities of a military dictator, and the King, in this case, was saved all trouble of thinking and planning. He had but to accept and agree to a certain line of policy—a certain set of national principles—and to put his foot down on these and see that they were carried through. For this object the really manly and sturdy nature of the King proved admirably adapted. He upheld manfully and firmly the standard of the nation. His defective qualities were rendered inactive, and had indeed no occasion or chance to display themselves, while all that was good of him came into full activity and bold relief. But I do not believe that the character of the King is any wise changed. He was a dull, honest, fanatical martinet when he turned his cannon against German liberals in 1848; he was a dull, honest, fanatical martinet when he unfurled the flag of Prussia against the Austrians in 1866 and against the French in 1870. The brave old man is only happy when doing what he thinks to be right; but he wants alike the intellect and the susceptibilities which enable people to distinguish right from wrong, despotism from justice, necessary firmness from stolid obstinacy. But for the wars and the national issues which rose to claim instant decision, King William would have gone on dissolving Parliaments and punishing newspapers, levying taxes without the consent of representatives, and making the police officer the master of Berlin. The vigor which was so popular when employed in resisting the French would assuredly otherwise have found occupation in repressing the Prussians. I see nothing to admire in King William but his courage and his honesty. People who know him personally speak delightedly of his sweet and genial manners in private life; and I have observed that, like many another old *moustache*, he has the art of making himself highly popular with the ladies. There is a celebrated little *prima donna* as well known in London as in Berlin, who can only speak of the bluff monarch as *der susse Konig*—"the sweet King." Indeed, there are not wanting people who hint that Queen Augusta is not always quite pleased at the manner in which the venerable soldier makes himself agreeable to dames and demoiselles. Certainly the ladies seem to be generally very enthusiastic about his Majesty when they come into acquaintanceship with him, and to the *prima donna* I have mentioned his kindness and courtesy have been only such as are well worthy of a gentleman and of a king. Still we all know that it does not take a great effort on the part of a sovereign to make people, especially women, think him very delightful. I do not therefore make much account of King William's courtesy and *bonhomie* in estimating his character. For all the service he has done to Germany last him have full thanks; but I cannot bring myself to any warmth of personal admiration for him. It is indeed hard to look at him without feeling for the moment some sentiment of genuine respect. The fine head and face, with its noble outlines and its frank pleasant smile, the stately, dignified form, which some seventy-five years have neither bowed nor enfeebled, make the King look like some splendid old paladin of the court of Charlemagne. He is, indeed, despite his years, the finest physical specimen of a sovereign Europe just now can show. Compare him with the Emperor Napoleon, so many years his junior; compare his soldierly presence, his manly bearing, his clear frank eyes, his simple and sincere expression, with the prematurely wasted and crippled frame, the face blotched and haggard, the lack-lustre eyes, which seem always striving to avoid direct encounter with any other glance, the shambling gait, the sinister look of the nephew of the great Bonaparte, and you will say that the Prussians have at least had, from the beginning of their antagonism, an immense advantage over their rivals in the figurehead which their State was enabled to exhibit. But I cannot make a hero out of stout King William, although he has bravery enough of the common military kind to suit any of the heroes of the "Nibelungen Lied." He never would, if he could, render any service to liberty; he cannot understand the elements and first principles of popular freedom; to him the people is always, as a child, to be kept in leading strings and guided, and, if at all boisterous or noisy, smartly birched and put in a dark corner. There is nothing cruel about King William; that is to say, he would not willingly hurt any human creature, and is, indeed, rather kind-hearted and humane than otherwise. He is as utterly incapable of the mean spites and shabby cruelties of the great Frederick, whose statue stands so near his palace, as he is incapable of the savage brutalities and indecencies of Frederick's father. He is, in fact, simply a dull old disciplinarian, saturated through and through with the traditions of the feudal party of Germany, his highest merit being the fact that he keeps his word—that he is "a still strong man" who "cannot lie;" his noblest fortune being the happy chance which called on him to lead his country's battles, instead of leaving him free to contend against, and perhaps for the time to crush, his country's aspirations after domestic freedom. Kind Heaven has allowed him to become the champion and the representative of German unity—that unity which is Germany's immediate and supreme need, calling for the postponement of every other claim and desire; and this part he has played like a man, a soldier, and a king. But one can hardly be expected to forget all the past, to forget what Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense wrote, what Jacobi and Waldeck spoke, what King William did in 1848, and what he said in 1861; and unless we forget all this and a great deal more to the same effect, we can hardly help acknowledging that but for the fortunate conditions which allowed him to prove himself the best friend of German unity, he would probably have proved himself the worst enemy of German liberty.

—Turner & Co. also send us the following:—

Arthur's Home Magazine has a variety of attractive illustrations, fashion plates, patterns, etc., and an entertaining literary miscellany.

The Children's Hour provides for the little people a pleasant series of stories, sketches, and verses.

Godey's Lady's Book for October is illustrated by a steel plate frontispiece and numerous fashion plates. It maintains its ancient reputation in the literary department, and its numerous readers will find in the number before us ample entertainment.

The October number of *The Lady's Friend* has a steel plate engraving entitled "the Miller's Daughter," a double page colored fashion plate, and other illustrations, with an attractive series of stories, poetry, and hints on housewifery which will be appreciated by the fair sex.

—From the Central News Company we have received the October number of the *Transatlantic*, which has a capital selection of stories and sketches from the best foreign periodicals, and also the September number of *London Society*, which is finely illustrated and which contains an agreeable variety of light reading matter.

—*The American Exchange and Review* for September presents an interesting and valuable series of papers on scientific, commercial, manufacturing, artistic, political, and other subjects.

—Porter & Coates send us monthly part No. 18 of *Appleton's Journal*, which contains the weekly numbers of September.

—The September number of *The Mason's Year Book* concludes the "Dictionary of Symbolic Masonry" and commences "The History of Initiation," by Rev. George Oliver, D. D.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received *Harper's Magazine* for October.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

GREAT REDUCTION.—A FEW VERY SUPERIOR WATCHES made to order. Warranted equal to the Jurgensen in every respect. ISAAC DIXON,
9 22 6t* No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES

AT

Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 160 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

THE

WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4m

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

SUMMIT GROVE HOUSE will be kept open During OCTOBER and NOVEMBER, at reduced rates for Board.
The convenience of this house for business men is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
All the rooms are heated and supplied with gas. Only three minutes walk from White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Bryn Mawr.
ISAAC H. EVANS,
9 17 7t* West Haverford P. O.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

THE LAST DAY OF THE EMPIRE.

The News of the Defeat in Paris—Profound Sensation—The Scenes in the Chambers, in the Tuileries, and on the Street—The Republic Proclaimed.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The catalogue of disasters which have become known since our last publication is almost incredible. We shall endeavor to give an account of them in the order of their becoming known. The Legislative Body met on Saturday, M. Schneider in the chair. Considerable agitation prevailed, and the news of the war was spoken of as altogether disastrous. The tribunes were crowded, and evidently some important incident was expected. At 3:30 General de Palikao, Minister of War, entered, and, after a short pause, addressed the Chamber in the following terms:—

Gentlemen:—I have already said that I would in every circumstance always tell you the truth, however sad it might be for us. I now come to-day to fulfil my promise. My first news is that Marshal Bazaine, after a vigorous sortie and a combat of eight hours, being overwhelmed by numbers, was forced to fall back under Metz, so that his junction with MacMahon is for the present prevented. On the other hand, the intelligence which we have received from Marshal MacMahon shows that at first he overthrew the Prussian army, but on the following day, after a combat of several hours' duration, he was obliged to retire on Sedan and Mezieres; some of our soldiers were even forced on the Belgian territory. As to the rumor of MacMahon being wounded I cannot say anything, in the absence of official documents, and the assertion may prove untrue. Homage is unanimously paid to the heroism of the French soldiers. The situation is grave, and we have decided to call out the whole living forces of the nation. Already, in the prevision of adverse circumstances, our grand anxiety was to organize the men who had already served, but, unfortunately, they were not in sufficient numbers; we therefore rapidly prepared the Garde Mobile, who, to the number of 200,000 men, will co-operate in the defense of the capital. The other military forces are being actively got ready, and we will fight with firmness until the enemy be driven from the soil. (Loud marks of assent.)

The honorable Minister left the tribune in the midst of general agitation. When something like calm was restored M. Haentjens proposed that the House should resolve itself into a secret committee. (Loud opposition on the Left.) General de Palikao saw no reason for any such course. M. Jules Favre declared that every member present must desire to aid in taking all possible steps for the defense of the country, and the first point of importance was to make the situation exactly known. Nothing could be more heroic than Marshal Bazaine's conduct, but he could not act properly because he was trammelled. (No, no.) Was it not true that the Ministers at present received the orders of the Emperor. General de Palikao replied, "No." M. Jules Favre then observed that in that case the Government ceased *de facto* to exist. (Dissent.) He would now propose to place all authority in the hands of General Trochu. General de Palikao protested against such a proceeding, and as no one seconded the motion the incident terminated. M. Argence presented a bill to call into active service all citizens, married or not, from twenty to thirty-five years of age; and, in addition, all former officers, sub-officers, and privates to the age of sixty. Urgency was declared, and a report was ordered without delay. The proceedings then terminated at about 6 o'clock.

At 10 at night a proclamation was issued to the people. It has already been published.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED

by this proclamation is more easily to be imagined than described. Up to 3 o'clock in the morning small groups might be seen collected in the more deserted streets engaged in serious conversation, whilst on the boulevards and in the environs of the Legislative Body the affluence of anxious inquirers was immense. As a midnight sitting of the Deputies had been previously arranged, vast crowds assembled near the Place de la Concorde to learn the result of their deliberation. Some disorders followed in the general desire to know the result of the sitting, and several arrests were made. The building was guarded by strong detachments of the line, National Guards, Garde de Paris, and the Municipal Guards. The Legislative Body on Saturday evening was convoked by M. Schneider, the President, to assemble at midnight. The sitting did not, however, commence until a little after 1 o'clock in the morning. The public tribunes were crowded, as no cards of entrance had been required. On the seats appropriated to the Ministers were to be seen Count de Palikao, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and MM. Chevreau, Busson-Billault, Clement Duvernois, and Brame.

The President rose in the midst of the deepest silence and said:—Gentlemen, adverse intelligence was announced to me in the course of the evening, and I had consequently a duty to perform towards the Chamber and towards the nation—namely, to at once convoke the Assembly, in which course I have conformed to the wishes of a great number of Deputies belonging to all shades of opinion. The only responsibility that I would not have accepted is that resulting from any delay in calling you together.

Count de Palikao, Minister of War—Gentlemen:—I have the painful mission to announce to you what my words of this morning might have foreshadowed, but what I still hoped was only doubtful news; but unfortunately, however, it is now official. The army, after heroic efforts, was driven into Sedan and surrounded by such a superior force that resistance was impossible. The troops capitulated, and the Emperor was made prisoner. Such is the sad intelligence I have to give you. In the face of such grave events, we Ministers cannot possibly enter at the present moment on a discussion relative to the serious consequences which must ensue. We, therefore, demand the postponement of the debate until to-morrow. You will easily understand that we have not been able to confer together, as I had to leave my bed on the announcement of a meeting of the Chamber to-night.

The President—The Chamber has heard the Minister of War's proposition. The gravity of an exceptional crisis in which afflictions of every kind accumulate, and the important duties which the Chamber has to perform, added to the immense responsibility of its situation, evidently require well-weighed deliberations. In this state of affairs it behooves honorable Deputies, in their wisdom, to consider whether or not they ought not to postpone the debate until to-morrow.

Numerous Voices—Yes! yes!

The President—I proceed to consult the Chamber.

M. Gambetta—O, pardon, Monsieur——.

The President—I do not ask for any vote, but merely to inquire whether the best plan may not be to postpone the deliberation, as asked for.

A Member on the Right—Yes, and the more so that several of our colleagues were not aware of the night sitting.

Numerous Voices—To-morrow! to-morrow!

JULES FAVRE'S PROPOSITION.

M. Jules Favre—I ask to submit a proposition. If you think that, in the present grave and painful situation, sufficiently indicated by the honorable Minister's communication, it would be wise to postpone the discussion until noon, I have no objection; but as the debate will be engaged on the resolution to be taken in the absence of all the powers, we ask permission to present a proposition which I shall have the honor of reading without for the moment adding any observation. We ask the Chamber to be pleased to take into consideration the following motion:—

Article 1. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty are declared to be deprived of the powers conferred on them by the constitution.

Article 2. The Corps Legislatif shall nominate a government commission composed of * * * (you will fix the number of members you may think fit) * * * who shall be invested with full powers to carry on the government, and whose express mission shall be to resist the invasion to the very last, and to drive the enemy from the territory.

Article 3. General Trochu is maintained in his office of Governor-General of the City of Paris.

Signed: Jules Favre, Cremieux, Barthelemy-Saint Hilaire, Desseaux, Garnier-Pages, Larrieu, Gagneur, Steenacker, Magnin, Dorain, Ordinaire, Emmanuel Arago, Jules Simon, Eugene Pelletan, Wilson, Ernest Picard, Gambetta, Count de Keratry, Guyot-Montpayroux, Tachard, Le Cesne, Rampont, Girault, Marion, Leopold Javel, Jules Ferry, Paul Bathmont.

I do not add a word. I submit this proposition, gentlemen, to your wise meditation, and to-morrow, or rather to-day (Sunday), at noon, we shall have the honor of declaring the imperative reasons which, we think, must compel every good patriot to adopt it. (Various movements.)

M. Pinard (du Nord)—We may take provisional measures, but we cannot pronounce the deposition of the dynasty.

The President—The Chamber, I repeat, has now to decide whether, under present circumstances, it will deliberate immediately, or if, after the declaration made by the Minister of War, it may adjourn until noon to-morrow.

The Marquis de Pire—Not to-morrow, but to-day (Sunday) at noon, for it is now midnight past.

The President—Yes, to-day at noon. As there is nothing else on the order of the day, I declare the sitting at an end.

The Deputies then withdrew at 1·02.

ANOTHER SITTING

of the Legislative Body also took place yesterday. Twelve o'clock had been appointed for commencing, but nothing had been done at 1; troops were stationed in front of the building. The National Guard had been refused the right side, which it considered its due. Violent marks of discontent were the consequences on the part of one battalion, which threatened to withdraw, and even began to do so. But cries arose on all sides of "The National Guard forever!" The battalion then returned and took up the station it desired on the Place de la Concorde. The Garde de Paris, which was drawn up in front of the railings of the Palais Bourbon, was called off, so that the civic guard was left master of the place. The crowd of the general public all around was immense, but with the exception of frequent cries of "Vive la Republique!" no political manifestation was made. The sitting opened at 1·20 o'clock, M. Schneider presiding. The Left appeared highly excited. When the minutes of the preceding sitting had been read,

M. Glais-Bizoin requested his name to be added to M. Jules Favre's motion.

MM. de Jouvencel and Raspail made the same request, and added in almost similar words that they considered the dethronement of the Emperor to be now the only resource remaining to France.

Count de Keratry claimed for the National Guard the exclusive right of protecting the palace of the Legislative Body, and asked if the Minister of War had given orders contrary to those of General Trochu.

General de Palikao declared that there was a distinction between his powers and those of General Trochu. The troops not engaged in the defense of Paris were at the disposal of the Minister of War, and not of the governor of the capital.

M. Jules Favre—And the National Guard?

General de Palikao—The maintenance of order in Paris is confided to General Trochu and to the commander of the place. I have only provided troops to secure liberty for your deliberations. What do you complain of? Is it that I put too easy a game into your hands? (Violent murmurs.) The army surely is a national force as well as the National Guard. (Noise.)

M. Picard—Our questors alone should command here.

THE MINISTERS' PROPOSAL.

General de Palikao—The Council of Ministers has considered it necessary to introduce certain modifications into the conditions of the government, and therefore propose to you the following bill:—

Article 1. A Council of National Defense is constituted, composed of five members named by the majority of the Legislative Body.

Article 2. The nomination of the Ministers is countersigned by the members of the Council.

Article 3. General Count de Palikao is named Lieutenant-General of the Council.

A voice on the Left—Urgency was demanded. What does that mean? (Laughter and noise.)

M. Jules Favre begged to point out to the Chamber the state of things to which the Government bill would give rise. If the Chamber adopted urgency for the measure, he must claim it for his, and for two reasons: first, because he had presented it first; and secondly because it conferred larger powers on the Chamber than that of the Government.

THIERS.

M. Thiers—All my personal preference is in favor of M. Jules Favre's bill; but as I place the good of the country above my personal impressions, I have submitted the following project to several members belonging to all parts of the Chamber:—

In consequence of the vacancy of the throne a commission of five members, named by the Legislative Body, is entrusted with the Government and the national defense. A Constituent Assembly shall be convoked as soon as circumstances will permit.

The honorable gentleman then read the names of the Deputies who had signed that proposition, to show that they belonged to all shades of opinion.

The President considered it his duty to consult the Chamber as to the question of urgency for these three propositions.

M. Gambetta was of opinion that the Chamber should declare the urgency on all three at once.

URGENCY

was accordingly pronounced, and the three motions were referred to the bureaux for immediate examination. The Deputies then withdrew, and the moment after a great tumult was heard outside. The National Guard opened the iron gates of the Corps Legislatif, and an enormous crowd, rushing forward, gained the steps which separate the palace from the quay.

ON THE PEDESTAL OF THE LAOCOON.

In a few seconds between 4000 and 5000 persons filled the steps between the gates and the palace. Apparently no one thought of going farther, when all of a sudden some individuals grouped around a man bearing a flag made a rush at the door leading to the tribunes and forced it open. Immediately after the Salle de la Paix was invaded, as well as the lobbies and the gardens. A pane of glass having been by accident broken, M. Cremieux put his head through the orifice and addressed the crowd, exhorting them to be calm. M. Ferry climbed upon the pedestal of the Laocoon and harangued the invaders. "I do not," he said, in terminating, "ask you to evacuate your present position, but to respect the hall of our sittings, for otherwise we cannot deliberate freely and without pressure." Loud cries of "Yes! yes!" followed, and the crowd remained tolerably quiet. The tribunes of the Chamber having also been filled by the persons who had forced their way in, M. Gambetta went into the hall, then empty below, and recommended calm, assuring them that the republic would be voted in a few minutes.

WHILST THIS SCENE

was going on several deputies entered. Great tumult succeeded, and M. Cremieux ascended the tribune, but his voice could not be heard from the noise. M. Gambetta also endeavored to make himself heard, but without success.

The President, who had just taken his seat, observed that the resolutions of the House ought to be taken with calm and dignity.

At this moment the Senators' tribune was invaded.

The President again spoke, and observed that the deputies were at that moment deliberating, and would come to decisions in conformity with the wishes of the nation.

M. Gambetta (addressing the public in the tribunes)—Citizens, it is in your power to present a great spectacle—that of a people uniting order and liberty! (Yes, yes.) Well, then, I implore you, let a group in each compartment undertake to insure order; then wait in silence. The Left has pledged itself to the Chamber to cause the freedom of its deliberations to be respected. (Applause.)

The President (also addressing the tribunes)—You have just heard the patriotic exhortations of M. Gambetta, to which I join my own. At this moment, believe me, the Chamber is called on to deliberate on a situation of extreme gravity in a spirit of absolute devotedness to the country. (Applause on some benches, murmurs on others.)

DEPOSING AN EMPEROR.

M. Glais-Bizoin—Citizens, the deposition is about to be pronounced by the Chamber; wait till the committee is ready to propose it.

M. Girault (du Chor.)—Citizens, I also make an appeal to your patriotism, also that the country and the chamber may be united against the enemy, now approaching. (The proceedings were interrupted for some moments in the midst of general agitation.)

M. Gambetta—Citizens, one word more. It is necessary that all the deputies in the bureaux or elsewhere should be present in order to have the dethronement voted. Wait for them in an attitude of moderation and dignity; they will soon be here. (Applause.) Preserve the solemn silence suitable to the inhabitants of this great city, now menaced. You will presently hear proclaimed the result of the deliberations of the Chamber, which will, doubtless, be affirmative in the sense you desire. (Approbation; noise outside.)

At 3 o'clock the hall was suddenly invaded at the door opposite the tribune of the speakers. Several deputies endeavored to oppose the irruption of the mob, but in vain; and the Chambers being inundated by them, cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" were heard.

The President—All deliberation being impossible under these circumstances, I declare the sitting at an end. The President then put on his hat and left the chair.

M. Gambetta and M. Glais-Bizoin endeavored to procure a hearing, but in vain.

Some men of the crowd took the President's chair and rang the bell. Several others of his acquaintance ascended the tribune, and one was thrown from it. A crowd had by this time filled the semi-circular space below, and the deputies left the hall, which a party of National Guards began to clear.

The crowds on the quays then began to leave with cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" and the proceedings of the Chambers were brought to a close.

WHEN THE SITTING OF THE CHAMBER

had terminated, the stream of human beings went along the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue de la Paix, from the bridge, whilst another proceeded in a contrary way, both with cries of "*Vive la Republique!*" "*Vive la France!*" and occasionally cheering each other. The National Guards marched along with their muskets reversed in sign of good will, and the 23d of the line, which happened to proceed along the Boulevards and the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore in heavy marching order, advanced through two dense lines of people, who cheered them loudly as they passed. Many of those soldiers also had the *crosse en air*. The afternoon and evening passed with similar marks of pacific intentions, and no disturbance took place anywhere.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS K. WALKER, Trustees for JOSEPH BURD and family, under the 11th and 12th clauses of the will of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 19 mwf5t Auditor.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
7 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
60,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·0
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·93
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·90
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 1 25

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,551
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 6

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Morning.
Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, one case superior Dutch Flower Roots, comprising a fine assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, narcissus, etc., from Leonard Roozen, florist, Haarlem, Holland. 1t

Sale No. 1933 Wallace street.
RESIDENCE AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture.
Also about 16 tons of coal.
Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the modern three-story brick residence; lot 28 feet front, 105 feet deep. Particulars in handbills. 9 23 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
REAL ESTATE, etc., of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
TENTH (south), No. 414, brick dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 1329, residence and coach house, 21 by 170 feet, three fronts.
PINE, No. 506, residence and coach house, 34 by 198 feet.
RIVER DELAWARE, Burlington, N. J., country seat and fruit farm, 184 acres.
SPRUCE, No. 2219, modern residence.
LOCUST, No. 4104, modern residence.
WALLACE, No. 1925, modern residence.
TWENTY-THIRD (north), Nos. 234, 236, and 238, buildings, steam engines, and boilers; lot 147 feet front, 215 feet deep.
SPRUCE, No. 2225, modern residence.
ANN Street and CHURCH Lane, country place, 1¼ acres.
VINE, No. 2217, modern dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 2218, modern dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1843, tavern and dwelling.
FIFTH (south), No. 757, store and dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (north), No. 1702 and 1704, modern residence.
FRANKLIN, Nos. 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, and 2122, two-story brick dwellings.
WYALUSING, west of Forty-seventh, brick dwelling.
ALBION and TOWER, S. E. corner, building lot.
THIRTEENTH, between Columbia and Montgomery avenues, five building lots.
ENTERPRISE, No. 525, brick dwelling.
Peremptory Sale, for account of whom it may concern.
$112,000 FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.
On Tuesday,
Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, $112,000 of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia, first mortgage sinking fund bonds, 7 per cent., payable in gold, May and November.
Assignees' Sale in Bankruptcy.
100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
$30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip.
Administrator's Sale.
43 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
15 shares Western National Bank.
25 shares Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
4 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
$1000 bond, city of Trenton, New Jersey.
$500 bond, 7 per cent., second mortgage, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
$300 6 per cent. Western Pennsylvania Railroad.
10 shares Union Banking Co.
For other accounts.
2 shares Southwark National Bank.
20 shares American Dredging Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
22 shares Central Transportation Co.
30 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
100 shares Shamokin and Pottsville Railroad.
20 shares American Life Insurance Co.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
5 shares Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.
Full particulars in catalogues. 9 23 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, Etc.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 21 4t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Wednesday Morning, [9 21 5t
Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning, [9 23 5t
September 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Executors' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, No. 938 North Second street, 19 feet 9 inches front, 46 feet deep.
On Saturday,
September 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, will be sold without reserve or limitation, by order of Executors, all that lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of north Second street, 17 feet 8½ inches southward from the southwest corner of Second and Canal streets, containing in front 19 feet 9 inches, and in depth 48 feet 5½ inches on the north line, and 46 feet 5¼ inches on the south line, more or less, with free use and privilege of a certain three feet wide alley running into Second street. 9 20 4t

Sale No. 640 North Seventeenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant Rosewood Piano Forte, fine French Plate Mirrors, handsome Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 640 North Seventeenth street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and plush parlor suit; elegant walnut chamber suit, wardrobe, superior sideboard, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, fine French plate pier mirror, handsomely framed; handsome Brussels carpets, fine spring and hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 20 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

The Observance of the Festival—The Customs Peculiar to the Occasion—The Services.

On Sunday next at sundown, the feast which celebrates the opening of the Jewish civil year will begin in the various synagogues and temples throughout the city. In the temples, or houses of worship of the reformed Jews, the services will continue during the whole of Monday, ending at sundown; but in the synagogues or places of worship of the old strict Jewish sect, where every form and ceremony is rigidly observed, the services will be held for two whole days, as was the former general custom, ending at sundown on Tuesday. But only the continuous services end at that time, not the general observance of the season, for a number of Jewish religious festivals cluster about this point in the year. The festival of the New Year, which is generally and strictly observed, begins what is known as the ten penitential days, which are immediately succeeded by the Day of Atonement—on which the high priest formerly entered into the holy of holies. After an interval of five days from the Day of Atonement comes the Feast of Tabernacles with its observances.

This New Year's festival of the Jewish civil year, as opposed to the festival of the ecclesiastical year, which comes at about the time of our Easter and the Jewish Passover, is very generally observed by both sects of Jews. All Jewish places of business will be closed, and the owners will be present at the services. Monday will be more generally kept sacred in this respect by that class than the Saturday previous, their regular Sunday. The Jewish name of the festival is Rosh Ha Shona, signifying "head of the year." The new year is numbered 5631 from the beginning of the world, and the New Year's day is by tradition the anniversary of the creation. The first month of the civil year is Tishri, Persian for first, while the first month of the Church year is Nissan, the seventh month in the civil year.

The day is one of solemnity and repentance, but after the services are over mutual expressions of good will and wishes of a happy new year are exchanged, as with us. It is one of the traditions of the Talmud that on the first day of the year the Creator inscribes the names of the confirmed righteous in the Book of Life, and the names of the confirmed wicked in the Book of Death, while the fate of such as are neither wholly good or bad is left undecided until the day of atonement, when, if by that time they have not expiated for their shortcomings by a strict compliance with all the requirements of the law, their names are also entered upon the Book of Death. This writing down is not intended merely to typify eventual damnation or reward, but that those who are so written in the Book of Death are the ones who are to die during the year. In some synagogues the services have especial reference to this belief. The former custom was for the men to wear shrouds.

The festival is also called the Feast of Trumpets, from the command to the Jews to blow the trumpet, or *shophar*, on that day. This trumpet is always made of a ram's horn, according to the directions given in the book of Numbers, and the sounding of it is followed by prayers and confessions. The material of the trumpet has reference to the sacrifice offered in place of Isaac, which event is celebrated in the services of the second day of the year. The services of the second day are a continuation of those of the first, to which they are similiar. It was appointed by the rabbis, and is named Youra Arichta, or prolonged day. The first day is commonly known as the day of memorial, and every Hebrew, lukewarm or otherwise, unites in celebrating the day and season wherein his fate for the coming year, according to general belief, is immovably fixed.

JOTTINGS.—The slate for the pavement in front of the State House is ready to be laid down when the slabs shall have been placed on the steps in front of Independence Hall.

—Laurel street, in the vicinity of Frankford road, is in a terrible state, in consequence of the excavation necessary for the immense culvert which is being constructed.

—The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company are repairing their road between the track. So much for the Citizens' Association.

—There is some talk of the railway companies in this city paving between the tracks of their respective roads with an improved wooden pavement.

—As predicted, there was a lively fight in Select Council yesterday over the House of Correction contract.

—Logan, of Common Council, is in favor of the purchase by the city of the Penn Treaty Ground, in the Eighteenth ward.

—Common Council declared yesterday that Common Council Chamber hereafter shall be used for no other purpose than the meetings of Council.

—The well-known and celebrated Young America and Germantown Cricket Clubs will contest for the championship to-day and to-morrow.

—The extra assessments will be largely decreased when the canvassers meet to revise the lists.

—The next Legislature will be asked to divide the Twentieth ward, its population warranting such a course.

—Mayor Fox is doing a thriving wedding business. One day last week he performed the ceremony three times.

—Blake, the nonagenarian, on Fifth street above Chesnut, is the oldest living music publisher in the country.

—The office of the City Controller now presents a neat and tasty appearance.

—In the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church this is Ember week.

—Ship building at a few of the yards on the Delaware front is active.

—Manayunk is to have a new $15,000 schoolhouse.

—Judge Kelley addresses his constituents to-night at Seventeenth and Poplar streets.

—Some of our detectives are being sued for damages on alleged false arrests.

—Temperance meeting in Dr. Sheppard's church this evening.

—Remarkable—Common Council adjourned yesterday two hours earlier than usual.

—The freight railroad tracks on Market street, from Eighth to Thirteenth, are to be removed.

—About 30,000 oysters are daily disposed of in the market at Fifth and Minor streets.

—Over ten thousand people entered Fairmount Park yesterday.

—The carpet trade in Philadelphia was never so brisk as now. The mills are running night and day.

—All our business thoroughfares are lined with packages for shipment.

—The politicians have taken possession of the State House pavements.

—Laborers are in demand in this city at present.

GERMANTOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—The rapidly increasing population of Germantown has demanded greater facilities for the reception of the vast amount of freight which is carried by the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad. The company now have the erection of a structure for that purpose in contemplation. The vacant lot at the northwest corner of Chelten avenue and the railroad was purchased in February last as a building site for the proposed improvement. It was expected that building operations would have been commenced before this, but the company have been very busy in the construction of other improvements to the road, and have been unable to attend to it. This depot, when constructed, will be of great convenience to the railroad company and to the public. There has never been a depot of the kind in Germantown. Freight arriving there is unloaded on a "siding" at Chelten avenue by those receiving it, or is allowed to remain in the cars until called for.

Ground has been broken for an extensive building improvement at the "Leicester Knitting Mills," on Cumberland street. The foundation is being excavated and the walls laid for the erection of a large factory, 160 by 80 feet, three stories high, and a basement. The site of the structure is directly in the rear of the main building. When finished, the building will be stocked with new machinery. The structure will be built of stone for the most part quarried on the premises.

The improvement will not be completed before November 1, and this department of the factory will not be in running order before next spring. When built the grounds in the vicinity will be beautified, as was the case before building operations were commenced. Some of the old buildings about the place are to be torn down, which will bring the new structure and the grounds more into view.

"Leicester Mills" are probably the most extensive for the manufacture of woollen knit goods in Philadelphia, as they certainly are in Germantown, and this extensive addition will still further increase their importance to the manufacturing interests of the Quaker City.

BREACH OF PEACE.—A gang of bad boys have of late been annoying the residents of Thirteenth and Pine streets by discharging pistols, throwing stones, and committing other offenses. The police of the Fifth district were notified, and last night three of the unruly characters, named Alfred Bird, John Mackin, and Joseph Wallace, were arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held them to bail to keep the peace.

ROBBED.—Last night an aged colored man named Kinsey Barry was enticed into a house at Sixth and Barclay streets, where he was robbed of $120 by a woman named Jane Martin. The latter was arrested at Sixth and Lombard streets by one of the Third district policemen, and after a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, she was committed in default of $1000 bail.

WINDSOR CASTLE IN CORK.—The beautiful and elaborate cork model of Windsor Castle, made by Mr. Lloyd Hoppin, to which we alluded yesterday, will remain open for exhibition at the Artists' Fund Galleries, No. 1334 Chesnut street, for a few days, at the request of many persons who are anxious to see it. The work of art is well worthy of a visit.

THE SAFETY FUND AFFAIR.

The National Safety Insurance and Trust Company—The Great Crash and Litigation Consequent Thereupon—Widows and Orphans Without Remedy—Decision in Favor of the Directors.

The long and tedious lawsuit that was instituted for the purpose of indemnifying the depositors and shareholders in the savings fund institution that was situated at Third and Walnut streets, and failed in the spring of 1861, is now drawing to a close, and the plaintiffs are losing their last hope. The case, bearing the title of Joshua Spering, assignee of the National Safety, Insurance, and Trust Company vs. James B. Smith et al., which was begun in the Supreme Court in July term, 1867, was referred to George Bull, Esq., as master, under a general order to hear the same and report a decree. In pursuance to this order he held twenty-one meetings, at which all the facts and law of the case were thoroughly gone over, and he has just filed his report, deciding in favor of the directors. He sets forth that the institution was incorporated in 1841; that a subscription book was opened in May, 1850, when twenty persons subscribed for 5000 shares of stock, being the amount authorized by the charter. A meeting of stockholders was held in June, 1850, and directors were elected. For two or three years the insurance business continued, but in 1854 all the open policies and risks were transferred to the American Life and Trust Company, and from this time the savings fund became the main and at last the only, business of the company. In 1856 Henry L. Benners was elected President, and was re-elected from year to year until the assignment. Large sums were expended in advertising and circulating handbills and circulars, showing the stability and permanency of the institution, amount and security of investments, rate of interest paid in gold and silver on demand, and absolute safety of the institution. Depositors became numerous. The amount of deposits in each year was as follows:—

	Amount received.	*Paid out.*	*Am't to credit of depositors.*
1850	$13,913	$2,516	$11,596
1851	75,987	36,081	51,203
1852	294,678	173,946	172 034
1853	805,119	525 487	451,666
1854	1,269,906	1,292,870	462.493
1855	1,429,522	1,201,821	700,192
1856	2,338,576	1,954,405	1,084,363
1857	2,207,091	2,421,221	870,233
1858	1,304,077	1,410,366	763,944
1859	2,274,342	1,942,169	1,096,117
1860	2,862,110	2,644,403	1,313,819
1861	257,973	757,849	813,943

The acts by which the defendants were said to have made themselves liable were as follows:—

They paid up their stock subscriptions by giving notes, which were suffered to lie over without renewals for many years, and that some of them were never paid *bona fide* in cash.

Some of them borrowed money from the company on collaterals, in violation of their own repeated resolutions, and in some instances took away portions of their collaterals without returning the money borrowed.

The principal dealings with and dispositions of the money of depositors were illegal.

The expenses of the company were wasteful and extravagant.

Many of the investments forbidden by the charter, and illegal, and others apparently legal, negligently and hastily made, or grew out of transactions not legal.

Dividends declared and paid when no profits were earned, and over-valuations were made upon the books to give an appearance of profit.

Directors failed to call in balance of stock subscriptions. Received deposits after the company was insolvent, and continued to invite deposits by advertisements up to the time of the assignment. Did not make an assignment until thousands of dollars of the assets were wasted and little or nothing remained to be assigned.

A confusion in the books and accounts was allowed to prevail during the entire history of the company.

That the transactions were so involved and connected that a statement of facts throwing light upon some of them often shows the existence of others.

The company commenced business in 1850, with $250,000 capital—5000 shares at $50 per share. Nominally, the stock was all subscribed for, but soon after, and before any assessment, 750 shares were transferred to the company. At date of assignment the company held 964 shares. September 20, 1850, assessment of twenty cents per share to pay an insurance loss was made, and in October, 1850, a further assessment of $9·50 per share, payable in cash or notes with collateral. Very little cash was received. The first dividends were applied to the payment of these "stock notes." $22,401·99 was paid on the stock of the company, up to December 1, 1853, chiefly by dividends. After December 1, 1853, "stock notes" were carried into bills receivable account, and plaintiff cannot learn when they were finally settled.

The company's statements usually represent the stock unpaid at $200,000, but as the company held nearly one thousand shares, the amount unpaid did not much exceed $160,000.

On January 2, 1854, the Finance Committee resolved to buy all the stock offered at $20, for $10 paid. Unable to say how far this resolution was carried into effect.

The rate of interest to depositors was 4 per cent. until December, 1851, when it was raised to 5 per cent. If all the loans to the company after that date had been at 6 per cent., and there had been no losses, its profits would have been 1 per cent.

Prior to December, 1854, the books were badly kept, and a new set was opened December 1, 1854.

The officers and directors soon began to discount and purchase bills at usurious rates. On December 1, 1860, such bills bore the following proportion to their entire assets:—

Real estate	$113,890
Mortgages	46,634
Ground rents	56,209
Stocks	441,634
Bills receivable	701,377

The business of discounting and purchasing, or loaning upon bills, was nominally under the control of a finance committee, who met almost daily; but their minutes do not correspond with the bill-book at certain times, and are unreliable. These loans are nominally made to Stephen Coulter, called in said books Captain Coulter.

They thus interposed between the persons with whom they dealt and themselves an agent who made these transactions in his own name, and returned memoranda for the books, which told but half the story.

Stephen Coulter is a brother-in-law of the defendant Ashton. His dealings with the company were at first small, but in December, 1853, $160,000 of the bills receivable were his. After this time he was employed, without restraint or responsibility, to use the moneys of the company to carry on the business of discounting bills at illegal rates. Entries of his transactions in the books differed in different years, etc. In the cash-book Coulter's note appears as the note discounted, while in the bill-book his note sometimes appears, at other times the note of some other person; but in all cases it appeared as a discount on account of Coulter. From January 1, 1855, to September, 1857, the number of Coulter's notes increased, from that time to July, 1858, they decreased, and then gradually increased again, until December, 1860. After December 1, 1860, only fifteen notes were received, none of which were Coulter's. When the run commenced in 1860, the bills receivable were mainly Coulter's. When the assignment was made, none of his notes appear in the inventory. A large number of old and over-due notes appeared in the inventory as assets of the company, which had never appeared in the books before, or were entered as collaterals. Said inventory was prepared while Coulter was assignee, probably by him or the officers of the company.

The memoranda of Coulter, in and after 1858, show only a legal rate of interest. But at long intervals he rendered other memoranda admitting receipts of extra interest.

On December 1, 1855, $12,281·28 was added to bills receivable account, and credited to profits. This entry was either fictitious, made to produce an apparent profit, or it was a loose estimate of interest due on over-due bills—results of Coulter's transactions.

And so on follow other charges of fraud and deception.

By November 28, 1860, the company became so embarrassed that it could not meet depositors' drafts and required two weeks notice. January 28, 1861, it extended such notice to one month. Suits were brought by the depositors, judgments recovered, and executions issued—which were compromised or stayed, the sureties being indemnified by collaterals. Large quantities of real estate and other assets transferred to Coulter and one if not more directors, as security for pretended claims. Some of the assets disappeared, and worthless ones put forward.

The company made an assignment, April 18, 1861, to Henry L. Benners, Stephen Coulter, and John Derbyshire. The latter declined, and the others were dismissed, and the plaintiff appointed by the Court. At this date, the company should have had the following assets:—

Cash	$2,979 61	Stocks	$470,433·73
Bills receivable	217,415 02	Real estate	112,089·73
Ground rents	47,159·21		
Mortgages	46,634 50	Total	$896,711·65

The answers to all these accusations are numerous and varied, but amount in substance to a denial of any deception, negligence, or wilful misconduct of any kind on the part of the directors, and set forth that when the last run commenced, just prior to the war, defendants believed the trouble would be temporary, and endeavored, under advice of counsel, to preserve the existence of the institution, in order to protect the interests confided to their care. They acted under great difficulty, at a period when ordinary experience was at fault. If it had been possible to preserve the assets, they would ultimately have paid the debts. Instalments on stock were not called in because they were not needed up to the time of the war. Capital was deemed sufficient.

After considering the case in all its lights, the master comes to the following conclusions:—

During the final run upon the company in 1860 and 1861, the efforts of the defendants were entirely devoted to sustaining the credit of the institution. In order to meet the great demand for money, the available assets were either sold or hypothecated. In transacting this business, Coulter acted as the agent of the company. It was necessary that the name of the company should be protected in order to save its credit, and the loans were accordingly made in the name of Coulter, who gave his individual note to the lender. During this period it often became necessary to transfer assets to Coulter. It appears, however, that such assets were always used for the benefit of the company, and were not retained by Mr. Coulter. When it became apparent that the institution would be compelled to close its doors, certain assets were transferred to defendant Barry, for the purpose of securing the depositors who had come in within the last month or two. These were subsequently handed over by Mr. Barry to the assignee. With this exception, no assets were conveyed to defendants, and there had been no disappearance of valuable assets up to the date of the assignment.

In borrowing money for the institution Mr. Coulter made the best terms he could. The rates generally charged were more than legal interest, and varied according to the state of the market and the nature and extent of the transactions. The interest paid was probably no greater than the regular rate in the market.

The conclusion arrived at by the master is, that each act charged against defendants must stand by itself, and they are not "continuing" or joined together so as to constitute one whole. That directors are not technical trustees cognizable only in equity. (Hartridge vs Rockwell, 1 R. M. Charleton, 260.) The primary condition of directors is that of agents or gratuitous mandates of the corporation. (1 Parsons Eq., 446; Maisch vs. Saving Fund, 5 Phil., 30; Angel & Ames, *supra*.) But the law will raise an implied or resulting trust in favor of stockholders when it becomes necessary for the protection of the rights of the latter, but these instances are always exceptional. The plea of the statute will apply to each separate act, and all prior to six years will be barred unless there is fraud and concealment.

There is no difficulty in determining the question of fraud and concealment. It appears by the facts reported that there was no actual fraud whereby the defendants sought to obtain a personal advantage at the expense of the corporation. One fact is quite clear—that none of these defendants have ever made any profit out of their transactions which was not common to all the stockholders. Whatever may be said of the propriety or prudence of their dealings with corporate funds, it cannot be denied that their actions were governed by an honest desire to make money for the corporation.

The master has been unable to find anything in the history of the company, during the time covered by this case, that can avail to render any of the defendants liable. If they were guilty of anything, it was too much anxiety to make money for the company and to preserve its credit. The conclusion is that the plaintiff has no grounds for recovery, and his bill must therefore be dismissed with costs.

The case will probably be argued at Nisi Prius upon exceptions to the master's report and finally decided by the Supreme Court in banc.

SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.—An individual named Olin Hutchings sneaked into the residence of Col. Elisha W. Davis, No. 703 North Sixteenth street, yesterday afternoon, and helped himself to two photograph albums, a number of books, and other articles. Hutchings was noticed leaving the premises by a neighbor, who followed him as far as Eleventh and Noble streets, and there ordered his arrest. On the approach of a policeman the individual dropped the plunder and ran. He was pursued and captured. Alderman Massey committed him for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Alderman Cahill has committed Charles A. Baker and Thomas Delaney for a further hearing upon the charge of highway robbery. The facts of the case, as testified by the prosecutor, Mr. Frederick Holse, No. 509 Callowhill street, are that on Wednesday, about midnight, he was assaulted by four men in the immediate neighborhood of his house and his watch taken from his pocket. Mr. Holse identified the prisoners as being of the party who made the assault.

FOX'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This establishment is dragging its weary length along, and bids fair to rival the Chesnut Street Bridge in the slowness of its construction. Messrs. Rush & Son, architects, we understand, contracted to finish the job by November. If they intend to comply with their contract they must place more hands at work.

ESCAPED CONVICTS.—Two noted criminals, named Richard Terhune and James Henderson, have escaped from the Trenton, N. J., jail, where they were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for housebreaking and passing counterfeit money. A reward of $200 is offered for the rearrest of the escaped convicts.

ALLEGED IMPOSTOR.—John McCormick was taken into custody at Frankford yesterday upon the alleged charge of swindling boarding-house keepers at that place. He had a hearing before Alderman Stearns, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

BIT BY A DOG.—Yesterday Daniel Jewett, aged seven years, residing at No. 2404 Hare street, was attacked by a dog near his home. The canine bit a piece out of his cheek and otherwise injured him. The dog was killed soon after the occurrence.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 4 o'clock this morning John McCaaty, aged 35 years, fell dead at Sixteenth and Federal streets. His death is attributed to heart disease.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s gold l	89⅝	12 sh Penna R	59¾
$1000 Elmira 7s	92	10 do	59¾
$4000 Amer Gold	118⅜	10 do	59¾
200 sh Leh Nav	33¼	10 sh 2d & 3d St	50
100 do b10	33⅜	50 sh Leh V R	59¼
12 sh Far & M Bk		20 sh Read	55wn
2dys	123	trf	48⅝
8 do	123	100 sh Germ'n P R	28½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N	101¾	14 sh C & A R	2d 114¾
$1100 do	101¾	200 sh Penna	59¼
$100 do	101⅝	2 do	59¾
$1000 Leh V R bds Cp	97	300 sh Dalzell Oil	56

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Mary McDougal, James, New York, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, Fall River, do.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Providence, do.
Schr A. D. Scull, Somers, Allynspoint, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Georgia, Orcutt, fm Deer Island, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. B. Connor, Blocksom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Fannie G. Warner, Nickerson, from Middletown.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Little, from New Haven.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, fm Providence.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Farr, from Newport, Conn.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from New Bedford.
Schr Five Sisters, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr Estelle Day, Gary, do.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED residence, with all the modern conveniences, situate on MAIN Street, between Mount Pleasant and Mount Airy avenues, Twenty-second ward. Lot 100 by 495 feet, with handsome new stable and carriage-house in the rear.

FOX & LANSDALE,
No. 528 LOCUST Street and
No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street.
9 23 3t*

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE Furniture of the Commercial Exchange will be received until September 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and not thereafter.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of James H. Windrim, No. 725 ARCH Street.

The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory.

Address bids to Wm. Brice, Esq., Commercial Exchange Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street.

WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,
9 23 3t Secretary.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Abandon Vincennes.

The Panic at Paris.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Morton and the English Mission.

A Democratic Theory

A Presidential Candidate Quieted.

Who will Succeed Mr. Morton?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Vincennes Abandoned by the French.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The following despatches, giving army movements, etc. in France, have just been received here:—

The fortifications at Vincennes have been abandoned by the French.

The Prussian guns at Sceaux now command the southern part of Paris.

The Prussians avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundary of Paris, as much time would have been lost in carrying it.

The railroad has been finished around the Paris fortifications.

The Bombardment of Toul

continues incessantly and furiously. The francstireurs at Thionville make constant sallies. They have inflicted much damage on the Prussians.

Inundation of Lille.

Arrangements have been made at Lille whereby the complete inundation of the surrounding country may be effected in twelve hours. This means of defense will be resorted to on the approach of the Prussians. Nothing definite has been received from Paris.

Burning of Grain.

Large quantities of grain which had been collected around Paris recently have been burned, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Prussians.

The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, a town eighteen miles southwest of Versailles. No Prussians are reported anywhere in the Department of the Aube.

M. Thiers,

before leaving Tours for Vienna, passed a night with Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister to France.

Paris Refugees.

The road from Paris to Orleans is gorged with all sorts of vehicles. These are mainly loaded with the effects of Paris refugees.

The Baltic Fleet.

The French Minister of Marine announces the recall of the fleet from the Baltic.

The Siege of Metz

has become a mere blockade.

The Safety of Tours

is threatened, as Uhlans are at Orleans and Blois.

La Guerroniere,

who was lately arrested and imprisoned at Marseilles has been unconditionally released.

French Abuse of England.

LONDON, Sept. 23—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—The Paris *Rappel* has an article very abusive of England for refusing to take part in mediation.

The New Italian Capital.

There are great preparations in Florence for the transfer of the Italian capital to Rome.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Washburne and the Germans.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is to-day the best authority for saying that there is no truth in the published statement that Mr. Fish has explicitly instructed Mr. Washburne that he can do nothing whatever to mitigate the sufferings of the expelled Germans. Mr. Washburne, under the instructions and permission of the State Department, has afforded relief and mitigated the sufferings of many thousands of Germans expelled from Paris. The limit of his efforts in that direction has been only in the capacity of physical effort and labor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

Senator Wade

has made arrangements with the State Department for bringing home the body of his nephew, J. W. Parsons, late Consul at Santiago de Cuba. This seems to have been the only object of his visit to Washington.

Mr. Morton's Appointment.

Such of the politicians as are here regard the appointment of Morton to England as of great significance. It is generally believed thas Grant looked upon him as the formidable rival for the Presidency in 1872, and the impression is that he appointed him to England to get him out of the way. Democrats say that Morton's acceptance of the place is a confession on his part that the Republicans will lose Indiana.

Senator Morton's Successor.

It is thought that either Colonel Thompson or William Cumback will be appointed by Governor Baker, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Morton's acceptance. Messrs. Cumback and Baker had a quarrel some time ago, and Indiana men here think Thompson will be the man.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—A blind man named McConnell, and his wife, were burned to death last night. He was intoxicated, and the bed took fire from his pipe.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Stocks quiet. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112¼; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 81¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales middling uplands at 18¼c.; middling Orleans at 18¾c. Flour steady; sales 9500 barrels State at $4·90@5·15; Ohio at $5·40@6·30; Western at $5·25@6·35; Southern at $5·35@8. Wheat firmer; sales of 58,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·15@1·16; winter red Western at $1·34@1·34½, in store; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats steady; sales of 37,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 52@54c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess at $25·25@25·50; prime at $23@24·50. Lard steady; steam, 15@15½c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull and nominally 17¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer for Western; choice Maryland red, $1·55@1·65; good to prime do., $1·35@1·50; common, $1·15@1·30; white wheat, $1·40@1·65; Western red, $1·35. Corn scarce; prime white, $1@1·05; yellow, 95c.; Western, 85@90c. Oats, 46@50c. Rye, 70@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $23. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 23@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky dull and scarce at 91@92c.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Occupation of Rome

Prisoners Taken by the King.

Continued Approval of the People.

Terrible News from Spain

A Mediterranean Epidemic.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Epidemic on the Mediterranean.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The most intense excitement exists at Barcelona and other cities on the Mediterranean coast regarding the *vomito*. The disease is of a virulent type, and is spreading rapidly in all directions. More than a thousand cases have been reported in Barcelona alone, and of these about four hundred resulted fatally. Seventy thousand people have fled from the city since the outbreak, and business is consequently prostrated. The disease was brought from Cuba in the steamer Maria Pia.

The Occupation of Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Rome is now completely occupied by the Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard, composed of his late troops of Italian birth; all the rest of his army has been dismissed.

Popular Demonstrations

of approval continue throughout the kingdom. It is thought

The Plebiscite

will take place on Sunday.

The Prisoners Taken

by the Italians on the capitulation of the Papal army numbered about 9300, consisting of 4800 Italians and 4500 foreigners.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—5 P. M.—Consols for money and for account, 92¼. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; and of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 84¾. Railways steady; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—5 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 9⅞d.; Orleans, 9¾d.; sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Stock of cotton afloat, 325,000 bales, including 25,000 American. Beef declining. Cheese, 61s. 6. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Kerosene on Government Vessels.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to Collectors of Customs, prohibiting the use of kerosene oil on board all revenue cutters in the service.

The Mysterious New Castle Vessel.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from the General Agent of foreign underwriters, stating that the supposed French bark Paodi, Cayenne, taken into New Castle, Del., dereliet, is the British bark Inez, and that the vessel and cargo are both insured in New York.

Naval and Army Orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.; Boatswain Philip J. Miller to the Marion, attached to the Naval Academy; Commander S. P. Quackenbush is detached from equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to temporary ordnance duty in that yard; Commander A. W. Weaver from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard; Lieutenant George R. Durano from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia. The order assigning Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., is revoked, and he is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th instant.

Second-Lieutenant William N. Williams, 3d Infantry, is ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and report in person to the commanding general officer of that post for duty; at his own request, Captain Robert B. Wade, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science at the Missouri State University, Columbia, and placed on waiting orders.

FROM THE WEST.

Sudden Death.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—George W. Clark, a well-known Ohio river steamboat pilot, fell down in a fit of apoplexy in a cigar store on Fourth street yesterday, and died almost instantly.

Charge of Embezzlement.

A Leavenworth (Kansas) despatch says John Speer, ex-Internal Revenue Collector, was arrested at Lawrence yesterday, charged with embezzling $159,000 in Government bonds. He waived an examination and was released on $35,000 bonds. W. W. Baricklow, Deputy Collector under Speer, was also arrested.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boyle Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Thomas Tugman, Francis McBride, and Patrick McFarland, for the murder of John Boyle, on the night of April 16th, at Frankford road and Laurel street. The facts of the case are that a fight occurred near an unfinished culvert at this point, and the cries of murder and police were made; this attracted the witnesses, who only saw two men running pursued by the deceased.

The latter fell upon the railroad track and was about to be beaten by McFarland, who was prevented by a blow from McBride. In the fall Boyle struck his head against the track, and the Coroner's physician testified that death was caused by violence to the head. None of the witnesses saw anybody strike the deceased, but there was evidence to prove that the men who were being pursued by him were McFarland and Ferguson. The case is yet on trial. J. J. Gilbert and L. C. Cassidy, Esqs., represented the defendants.

Political Muddles.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

An application was this morning made by Messrs. Barger and Dallas for an order of the Court setting aside the appointment of Democratic canvassers by the Board of Aldermen, the ground of the application being that the canvassers so appointed are not qualified to perform the duties of their position, and the Board of Aldermen knowing this, wilfully made these appointments in fraud of the Democrats.

The Court fixed Wednesday next for a hearing of the case.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Mayor Elyson and Mr. Benford, President of the Board of Public Education of Richmond, Va., arrived here last evening, for the purpose of better understanding the system of education as practised in Philadelphia.

The Board of Public Education of this city having been informed of the contemplated visit, appointed as a committee on reception, etc., M. Hall Stanton, W. J. Jackson, Peter A. B. Widener, and David Weatherly. This committee waited upon Mayor Fox this morning, and with him called upon the visitors. They then repaired to the Girls' Normal School, where the pupils were visited in classes, and the system of Philadelphia education was demonstrated. At a given signal the pupils assembled in the main hall, and, after short exercises by the young ladies, speeches were made by Mr Stanton, Mayor Elyson, and Mr. Benford.

The visitors were then conducted to the Boys' Central High School, where some time was spent in visiting the class rooms. The young gentlemen were then summoned to the lecture room, where the visitors were introduced by Mayor Fox. Messrs. Elyson and Benford here also made addresses, complimenting the pupils upon their appearance and proficiency.

From here the party repaired to Fairmount Park, and during their stay there the visitors will be tendered an entertainment in the name of Philadelphia.

Mayor Elyson and Mr. Benford will leave to-morrow for New York and Boston.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Battle Near Paris.

Reported French Defeat.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Russia and Turkey.

Rumored Declaration of War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important—War Between Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 23—6 P. M.—A Berlin telegram, which is to be received cautiously, has the following startling intelligence:—Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea and probably the Dardanelles. War between the Czar and the Sultan is imminent.

Reported Battle Near Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Private advices just in from the vicinity of Paris report that a very severe battle occurred yesterday at a point immediately to the south of the city. The French forces, in heavy columns, attacked the Prussians posted in the woods, and the former were hurled back and repulsed